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RACING IN FRANCE.

The Blessings of the Track—Contests of the Day—The Struggle for the Grand Prix.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, June 9, 1873.

Whatever moralists may say about the utility or non-utility of horse-racing in other countries, their objections cannot apply to France, for here the course is not only amusing but a source of profit to every class in the community. In this city the condition of trade depends mainly upon the number and character of the public fêtes. There are many thousands in the French capital who live upon society and upon those who live in it, for the money spent by the "high-lifers" and their imitators, in amusements in which all can have a share, is very fairly distributed in every direction. When rich men spend their fortunes in buying costly pictures, to be shut up in private galleries, their money benefits but few, while those who spend their money upon the turf are sure to give an impulse to trade which will be immediately appreciated in every portion of a community like this. Without intending to do so, perhaps, they benefit thousands of workmen by bringing orders and ease into their humble homes, and put money in circulation which is distributed in every direction. When Alcibiades sent seven chariots to the Athenian races, he benefited the poor of the city more than by his acts as a statesman and a General; and Plutarch tells us that it was owing to his liberality upon the turf that he first gained so prominent a place in the affections of the Athenians. From his day to ours the turf has had more practical utility than moralists will admit. In France the turf has been found so profitable, politically, materially, and socially, that it has the encouragement of every public man, and everything that legislation can do to this end is cheerfully accorded. The "Haras Appropriation," the money voted to keep blooded stallions, for the improvement of the breed of horses in France, at the charge of the State, was voted without a question after the able speech of the Comte de Morny, and Government stables are kept in every part of the country within the reach of farmers who may desire to avail themselves, at a very small price, of such an opportunity. The extreme Radicals and a few members of the Opposition alone make objections to this system, the results of which are already appreciable in sections enjoying the advantages of a haras. It is scarcely ten years since racing became a popular amusement in France, or since it was recognized as being something more than a mere amusement. The late Emperor, who was very fond of horses, and of English horses in particular, ordered the purchase of a number of thorough-bred stallions, and not only procured the appropriations for the haras establishments, but contributed liberally to them from his private purse. The success of Gladiateur made racing a national sport. Recognizing the fact that public races tend to benefit immediately the trading and working classes, the Emperor desired to found a racing institution which should be to France what the Derby is to England; and it was at his suggestion that the "Grand Prix de Paris" was founded. The sum offered, for five-year olds, is 100,000 francs, the municipality contributing 50,000 francs, and each of the five large railway companies 10,000 francs. In addition to this magnificent prize, the Emperor offered a cup of value, and the Jockey Club added a series of prizes which are large enough to tempt the owners of fine horses. In the "Grand Prix" the winning horse gets 100,000 francs, plus a certain amount of the receipts of the day—in all, amounting to near 120,000 francs; the second horse receives 10,000 francs, and the third 5,000 francs. On the same day there are races with prizes to the value of about 75,000 francs more, generally from the Jockey Club or from the association. The races at Chantilly and other places were established for the purpose of scattering the benefits enjoyed by the Parisians, and for giving more chances to the owners of racing stock. These chances were greatly increased by the habit of sending French horses to England, and of allowing English horses to run in France. It was owing to this admirable system that the turf advanced so rapidly, leading, in the course of a few years' time, to the development of a breed of horses which have no equals in the world. This broad assertion will not be generally accepted by the English, who believe in their own magnificent animals; but my own impression is that the French racers are superior to the English. At the same time, it must be remarked that the two are blood relations and belong to the same family. The French horses had English horses for their sires, and first cousins run in all of these races at Epsom and Longchamps. Yet there is something about the feed, the air of France, or the manner of rearing which adds considerably to the English stock. The training is absolutely the same; indeed, English jockeys are engaged in all the French racing stables, and the seven who rode in the "Grand Prix" were all English, and men who had made their mark upon the English turf. It was Tom Carver who brought Boiard in a length before the Derby winner. The reasons for the difference between these blood relations must be sought in climate and feed, I fancy, and not a little, perhaps, to the early morning exercise which the French horse has, and which the English horse cannot have, many days in the year.

THE STRUGGLE FOR THE GRAND PRIX.

The contest for the "Grand Prix de Paris," at Longchamps yesterday recalled the palmy days of the Empire. Never since that time has Paris been so gay, so brilliant, so animated, or presented an aspect more interesting to the stranger. On the Boulevards, in the Champ Elysées, along the grand avenues, and in the Bois de Boulogne, the spectacle was very striking. The prospect of fair weather had taken all Paris out of doors. At an early hour in the morning the city was filled with life and animation. Splendid equipages and large four-horse drags, with postilions in the traditional costume, were dashing about the city, attracting the attention of the crowd and making the street-boys sing,

"Oh! Oh! qu'il est beau,
Le postillon de Lonjumeau."

A steady stream of people poured down upon the Boulevards, all dressed in holiday costume, and generally with a lorgnette strapped upon the shoulder, while some young men wore spurs or carried a riding-whip, or put certain colors in their hats to show that they were going to the races. In balcony and window were seen hundreds of ladies in rich and attractive costumes, and with hats heavily charged with fruits and flowers according to the present mode. Many of them had a long vine trailing down the back and mingling with the *anglaises*, or English curls, which are now once more in fashion. For two hours the feminine mind was greatly puzzled, and anxious glances were turned from costume to sky and from sky to costume, for heavy masses of cloud were hanging over the city and threatening rain. It is probable that many decided to risk ruining a robe by arguing that a spoiled costume could be replaced, but that to appear in an old robe in fair weather would cause an amount of chagrin which money could never quite dissipate. Toward 11 o'clock fair weather was certain, and the whole city seemed to get in motion. Groups of friends stood upon every corner, eagerly discussing the coming event and making small bets upon the result. Upon the stands there were plenty of cabs, but none of them for hire; and after 11 o'clock there was not a cab in the city to be had for an hour. It was a great day for the cabmen as well as for all other classes. The shops were open in the morning and doing a flourishing business in gloves, hats, and cravats; grocers sold out their stocks of sardines, crackers, and sandwiches; and the restaurants doubled their usual orders in anticipation of the half-famished crowd which would pour into the city in the evening. This unusual life in business has given content to all quarters. *Les affaires marchent* under the Marshal President, according to popular opinion, and no success in matters of State or a great diplomatic triumph would have done half as much to win favor for the new Government as the absence of rain on this occasion. Between 12 and 1 a steady stream of carriages set in toward the Bois, unbroken, except in one instance, for near two hours' time. This exception calls up the only sad incident of the day. When gay and happy Paris was hurrying to the races, the funeral cortège of poor M. Vitet was passing near the Madeleine, and thence turned into the Rue Tronchet. The intention had been to pass up the boulevards, a first-class funeral having been ordered from the *pompes funèbres*, but the propriety of changing this programme was speedily seen. There would have been something shocking in taking the funeral cortège along the streets when all Paris was rushing to the Bois, thus making the dead man, as it were, pass in review before all his former friends. I find that I have used an expression above which sounds like a joke upon a serious subject, but there is no impropriety or levity here in speaking of ordering a first, second, or third class funeral. But the mysteries of the *pompes funèbres* must be explained hereafter, for the presence of such an item as this in any letter is as unpleasant as the funeral cortège of M. Vitet in the train of the *vivants* on the road to Longchamps.

ON THE COURSE.

By 2 o'clock there was one continuous line of carriages from the Place de la Concorde to the Place Louis XV. at the Hippodrome at Longchamps, and all advancing at a slow walk. Finding it impossible to enter this line at the Arc de Triomphe, I made a long detour by the Avenue de Neuilly, and came in by Suresnes. It was then a half hour before the coachman could get a chance to crowd in by surprise, receiving rounds of abuse from his brother drivers. The course itself presented a very remarkable spectacle when I entered, the entire pavilion being densely crowded. It was 3 o'clock before the last carriage arrived. Within the course, thousands of vehicles were ranged about in order to get a view of the course, and along the smaller track there was an unbroken line of people. Along the edge of the wood, vast crowds of those who could not pay to enter were standing or sitting, getting a very fair view of two-thirds of the track. The first excitement of the day was the arrival of Marshal MacMahon. No sooner had he appeared in the tribune, than the spectators broke through, filling the course with a dense and closely-packed crowd for several hundred yards; hats were waving in a very enthusiastic manner, and for almost the first time in my life, I heard the French cheer in chorus. The "Vive MacMahon" came out from hundreds of lips, and sounded like an English cheer. The President was greatly moved. Dressed *en pekin*, or in sober black, he presented a striking contrast to the generals in uniform about him; but there was no mistaking his identity when he raised his hat and showed his grizzly, soldierly head to the crowd. His agitation was visible to all about him. He stood uncovered and bowing to the sea of heads and waving hats before him, and the *sergeants de ville* tried in vain to put a stop to the ceremony. The bell was rung to clear the course, and there was a motion in the crowd; but just then there was a cry of "La Marechale," and once more the crowd rushed toward the tribune to cheer the Duchesse de Magenta and her suite. She came in with the Princess Orloff and other ladies, all in rich and very elegant toilets. Nearly half an hour passed before the track could be cleared, and it was 4 o'clock when this vast mass stood in expectant silence awaiting the heroes of the day. First one and then another bounded in and passed quickly by the judges' stand, going for a short gallop, then walking back to show horses and colors. There was a vast amount of national pride in this race. The success of Cremorne was very bitter for the French, and every hope was placed upon Boiard. He had been the favorite for some time, but as Doncaster came by, there were anxious looks in every direction. The splendid condition and long easy stride of this superb animal gave a *mauvais quart d'heure* to many who had staked their money upon the French horse, and several about me were anxiously trying to hedge. For style and beauty, Doncaster could take the prize; but when I saw Boiard's elastic step, I clung to him as I had done for two weeks past. The winning of the Derby appeared to me something of an accident, and I believe still that, were it to be done over again, Gang Forward or Kaiser would come in ahead. The start was a good one for all but Louvigny, who broke away at the stand, and darted straight across the course. He was twenty lengths behind when brought again to his place. Apollon, also belonging to M. Delamarre, took the lead from the start, gradually increasing his six lengths to ten up to the top of the hill. Doncaster was then second and Boiard third. Going down, Apollon was overtaken, and at the corner was third or fourth in the line. From this moment the wildest excitement prevailed in the pavilion. The thin streak of color was rapidly coming in, but no one could tell which color led or the position of the horses. "Doncaster wins," and "Doncaster," "Boiard," "Flageolet" were frantically shouted by turns. But this agony was of short duration. Like a flash the troop came in, Boiard shooting ahead nearly a length at the stand, Flageolet responding quickly, and leaving Doncaster third in the race. The crowd burst into the most enthusiastic cheers as the winner turned back, and cheers rose for Tom Carver, for Boiard, and for Delamarre. The members of the Jockey Club crowded around Carver and shook him heartily by the hand, thanking him for his excellent riding. M. Delamarre was presented to Marshal MacMahon, who complimented him upon his triumph, the triumph of France; but this scene was shortened by the appearance of Boiard on the grass-plot back of the stand. The winner received a grand ovation for half an hour, and was patted by Princesses and Duchesses until the bell sounded for another race. Three horses only were on the course, and, the great event of the day being over, very little attention was paid to the triumph of Finisterre.

AFTER-SCENES.

The after-scenes were also interesting. When the Marshal left, a dense crowd surrounded his carriage, and it was extricated with the greatest difficulty, ladies and gentlemen of society running after it to shout enthusiastically, and to swing hats and handkerchiefs by way of cheers. The crowd beyond cried "Vive MacMahon," at every step, and for some time the Marshal had his hat in hand and his head in constant motion. Getting back to Paris was a matter of great difficulty. There was a blockade from Longchamps to the Boulevard Montmartre, and my carriage was checked at the cascade, and advanced a length at a time from that point to the Rue Scribe. Two hours' time was taken in returning, the lines of carriages being six deep in the grand avenues, and all advancing a few yards at a time to be stopped again for a minute or two. During the evening the city was very gay and animated. After dinner the crowd became jolly, and cried "Vive Boiard," about the streets. One gay party at the Maison Dorée took possession of a window, and drew a crowd about them by hurrahing for the winner. It was a lovely evening, just warm enough to be pleasant. Sitting before Tortoni's I watched the happy and animated crowd pass by, just as the moon was rising over the Opera Comique, and thought I had never seen a more brilliant spectacle. In England it is considered legitimate to drink a little on Derby Day, and the custom has been adopted here. Hundreds of young men went to Mabille after a good dinner, and though enthusiastic they were very good-natured. No one seemed disposed to make another Duke of Hamilton scandal, and the evening passed off quietly and happily.

ASHBY.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Forests on Fire in Pennsylvania—Twenty-Four Houses Destroyed—The Flames Still Raging.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., June 21.—A great and disastrous fire is now raging at Gilberton, it having originated in the forest along the line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The fire has been in progress for some days, destroying a vast amount of timber on the south side of Bear Ridge, but to-day it struck with a terrific shoot over Mahony Mountain and fell on Gilberton, destroying twenty-five houses belonging to the Hickory Coal Company, and turning over thirty families out without shelter. The fire spread with such fearful rapidity that the occupants of the houses could not save even their furniture or household goods. Travel is stopped on the township roads. The breaker of the Draper Colliery, an immense structure, is now in imminent danger of destruction. Men, women, and children are out in force, doing all in their power to stay the progress of the flames, as yet without success. Great excitement is prevailing in that locality, and is affecting our people here, who are debating on measures of succor and assistance. Considerable New-York capital is invested here.

Destructive Conflagration in Passaic, N. J.—Large Amount of Valuable Property Destroyed.

PATERSON, N. J., June 21—Midnight.—A great fire broke out in Passaic about 11 o'clock to-night, originating in the Acquackanonk House, and spreading to the Erie depot, stables, and other buildings, most of which will undoubtedly be destroyed. The greatest alarm prevailed throughout the city. Assistance has been asked from Paterson, and two steam fire-engines have been ordered to be sent to Passaic by the first train, which will leave in a few minutes. The loss is already fully $100,000 and the flames are still spreading at 11:30.

12:15 A. M.—The telegraph instruments have just been taken out of the Passaic depot, and further communication with Passaic is cut off.

12:30 A. M.—A whole block has been destroyed at Passaic, and the fire is still spreading.

12:55 A. M.—Nothing has been received from Passaic later than the report of the destruction of one block, and that the fire was still spreading.

Two steamers have just left Paterson—one by train and one drawn by four horses. A steamer left with horses an hour ago, and also a truck.

1:30 o'clock A. M.—The fire in Passaic broke out in Yearance's livery-stables, east of the Aquackanonck House, and was the work of an incendiary, who was seized by Capt. Bird W. Spencer, but escaped by making a vigorous fight and stabbing Spencer, who is, however, not seriously wounded. The hotel, owned by Herman Saluting and kept by Henry Leive, was burned to the ground. It was 120 feet long, 80 feet wide, and three stories high. The Post-office, Van Riper's drug-store, Demorest's paint-shop, a plumber's shop, and two other places of business in the same building were destroyed, involving a loss of about $100,000, including the hotel. The flames extended northerly along the Erie Railway, destroying the hotel stables and the offices of City Surveyor Sutherland and City Clerk Duffus; thence to the long row of two-story buildings extending to Jefferson-street, and occupied as saloons, stores, and dwellings. At this writing this block is nearly consumed, and cannot be saved. It will involve a loss of about $40,000.

The residences on Washington-street, east of the hotel, were badly scorched. It is believed the fire will not extend beyond the block now in flames. A horde of roughs came from Paterson with the train conveying the steam fire-engine, and they are already committing depredations, so that the greatest alarm and excitement prevails throughout the village.

The Erie Depot was not burned. It was so threatened at first that the agent and telegraph operator abandoned their offices, but soon returned. All trains are delayed an hour or two in passing the fire.

A Paterson hook and ladder company tore down part of the last block of buildings and stopped the further progress of the flames. Steamer No. 6, of Paterson which went down by train, played on the fire; the other, No. 2, did not arrive in time. The fire was stopped about 1:40 A. M. It is reported that a white man and a black man who were asleep in Yearance's stable are missing, and are believed to have perished in the flames.

The Pottsville Conflagration—Forty Buildings Destroyed—Loss, $180,000.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., June 21.—A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in the planing-mill of Charles Martzelin, on Second-street. The wind blowing briskly from the north-west, the flames soon spread to the adjoining houses, and the entire block, bounded on the east by Second-street, west by Third-street, north by Minerville road, and south by High-street, composed of stores, shops, and dwellings was destroyed. Kopitzsch's soap and tallow chandlery was entirely destroyed; insured for $10,000. The sparks were blown over the principal portion of the town and on Centre-street several stores and dwellings were set on fire. Clors' confectionery store, six squares away, took fire and was considerably damaged, though the flames were speedily extinguished. The fire gaining so rapidly in the upper section of the town, and several stores taking fire in the business portion down on Centre-street, many of the citizens became alarmed fearing a general destruction of property, and the surrounding towns were telegraphed to for assistance. The demand was promptly responded to, and special trains were run from Mahanoy City and Tamequa. The Minerville and St. Clair Hose Companies ran four miles, hauling their reels, of hose in sixteen minutes.

Forty buildings, principally tenements, were destroyed. One child was killed, supposed to have been burned, and another seriously injured by jumping from a second-story window, and a man was hurt. Several firemen were injured by falling débris, and others were severely burned.

The loss is estimated at $120,000, and the insurances aggregate $50,000, principally in home companies.

The East Saginaw Fire.

DETROIT, June 21.—A dispatch from East Saginaw gives the following details of the fire there yesterday:

The fire broke out in the planing-mill of Mead, Lee & Co., corner of Hayden and Franklin streets, and before it could be suppressed, had spread over the greater part of the square, destroying the planing-mill, 100,000 feet of lumber, belonging to this firm, warehouses, dry kiln, &c., fifteen dwelling-houses, mostly tenements, and damaging six or seven residences of a better character of buildings on Washington-street. The burnt district is bounded by Washington-street on the west, Cass-street on the east, Williams-street on the north, and Hayden-street on the south. This should exclude the line of residences on Washington-street, which sustained only partial damage, and should include no dwelling-houses, warehouses, or lumber piles on the blocks south. Mead, Lee & Co.'s loss is about $60,000, insured for $12,000; R. G. Horr, who owned five of the buildings burned, lost $5,000, insured for $2,900. Alice L. Coats owned four buildings, the total loss on which is $2,100, insured for $1,400. The total losses by the fire will aggregate about $75,000, on which the insurances will amount to $32,000. Some twenty families are left homeless by the fire.

Fires in Other Places.

The saw-mill of Philip Bacon, in Simsbury, Conn., was burned Friday night. Loss $12,000.

Two barns belonging to William and Orrin C. Kibbey, of Newport, were burned Friday night. The loss is $1,000; insured for $600.

The house and shed of the Poor Farm, at Barre, Mass., were destroyed by fire Friday. The barn was saved. The property was insured.

A tenement-house, owned by the Perkins Iron Company, in Providence, R. I., was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the extent of $1,500; insured.

Friday forenoon a fire broke out in the paper-room of the Leardon Mills, Manchester, N. H., and spread rapidly to all parts of the room. The fire was finally extinguished by the hydrants of the corporation. The loss is $4,000; insured.

Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a fire broke out in a barn at the rear of No. 28 Cornelia-street, Utica, N. Y. The flames spread rapidly, and soon five dwelling-houses and two barns were enveloped in flames. Loss $20,000; partially insured.

THE POLARIS.

The Evidence as to Capt. Hall's Death—Conduct of Capt. Buddington.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The following is a synopsis of the additional evidence in the Polaris examination which has just been printed: Gustavus W. Lindquist, a native of Stockholm, was a seaman on board that vessel; was the last one that left it, and never had any other belief than that Capt. Hall died a natural death, although he knew there were men around who did not like Hall; there was good discipline while the Captain lived, but they put discipline along with him in his grave; there was no mutiny or difficulty of that kind; at the time the ship and the floe parted she did not leak more than she had done for a considerable time before. He saw the ship next day, and thought those on board could not have failed to see all on the floe, because they had the masthead to see from, but he did not know the condition of the vessel was such that they could have done so. They might, he said, have thought it easier for us to get to them. I do not think the ship will be able to get out without help, because she has little coal, and, under canvas, cannot pass through the ice. I think the parting between us and the ship purely accidental.

Peter Johnson, seaman, a native of Denmark, testified that he had no reason to believe that Capt. Hall died from any other than a natural cause. He never heard anybody say he had been poisoned. He used to say somebody was going to shoot him, but this was when he was not in his right senses.

He did not know anything about any difficulty aboard the ship, but heard the officers aft did not agree very well. He had seen Capt. Buddington when he had a little too much, but could not see it on others. The night the ship was lost Capt. Buddington was all right. There was then no liquor on the ship.

William Jackson, the cook, a native of New-York, said that Capt. Hall accused the people of poisoning him. He did not call by name but would point toward Dr. Bessels, and say "That man poisoned me." After he became very bad he thought everybody was trying to poison him. It was said he was out of his head. Capt. Hall thought the witness was going to shoot him; he had no idea that Capt. Hall died any but a natural death. He had no reason for believing to the contrary. He could not say that any officer of the ship got drunk. He never saw any one who might be called drunk.

John Herron, the steward, a native of Liverpool, but an American citizen, testified: When Capt. Hall came back from his sledge journey, on the 24th of October, he, in response to Hall's request, gave him a cup of coffee made by the cook, but he had no idea that he died from other than a natural cause. Capt. Buddington became drunk oftener after Capt. Hall's death than before. Other officers used to drink, but he did not see them drunk. He was pretty sure Buddington was not drunk when the ship and floe parted. Buddington's command was submitted to by every person on board. He thought the Polaris would come out all right.

William Ninderson, seaman, native of Germany, had no reason to believe that Hall did not die a natural death, and thought the separation of ship and floe accidental. He thought the ship could have come to them if she had been in good condition.

Fred. Aunting, seaman, a native of Russia, testified that he did not know what was the matter with Hall. He had never heard of any difficulty except some little difference between the Captain and Mr. Meyer at Disco, and had never seen any of the officers drunk, nor did he hear so.

John W. C. Kruger, seaman, testified: At Disco that there was some grumbling in regard to the grub. Rumors were afloat in the ship that Dr. Bessels, Mr. Meyer, Mr. Chester, and the engineers and Capt. Buddington were about to leave the ship. There was some talk among the crew, but it amounted to nothing. It was not known at the time that it had attracted the attention of Capt. Hall. Witness did not hear anything about it from Capt. Buddington himself. It amounted to nothing after they left Disco.

Frederick Jancka, seaman, born in Prussia, testified that, after the death of Capt. Hall, one of the men went aft in the morning and met Capt. Buddington. The Captain said: "Well, Henry, there is a stone off my heart." Henry said: "Why so?" and the answer was: "Why, Capt. Hall is dead." We did not, the witness said, like that very well. As far as my opinion goes, I think Capt. Hall died a natural death. Capt. Buddington made fun of Capt. Hall a good many times among the men. Capt. Buddington was very friendly to Capt. Hall till his back was turned. Capt. Buddington was drunk very often. Witness did not think the vessel would be able to come out without assistance, as she had only thirteen or fourteen tons of coal on board—just enough to last her for the Winter.

The Search Expedition.

The equipment of the Juniata for the Polaris search expedition was completed yesterday afternoon, and the vessel will leave to-morrow or on Tuesday morning for St. John, N. B., whence the vessel will proceed to the polar seas. The Juniata was ready for ordinary service when ordered on the search, and the only additions have been a few more tons of coal, a sheathing of iron around her bows, and a stock of provisions usually taken on vessels bound to the icy regions of the pole. Only two of the guns are carried. The vessel is under command of Capt. Braine, and carries 175 officers and men, or sixty-five less than her full complement on ordinary service. The pilot is an uncle of Capt. Buddington, and an old polar navigator. The more experienced of the Esquimaux of Capt. Tyson's party will also join in the search. Among the articles sent on board yesterday was a life-raft, consisting of a roll of double rubber, which when inflated becomes a buoyant craft thirty feet in length, with fittings for masts and oars. This will be used by expeditionary parties from the vessel for brief passages between ice-floes or across spaces of open water. The Juniata also carries two large copper-sheathed boats, each fitted with an engine and screw propeller. The expedition is provisioned for nearly five months. The Tigress, which will follow the Juniata, is expected to arrive to-morrow, and after being inspected will be fitted up and provisioned with the utmost possible expedition.

Outlaws in Virginia—Ruffians Keeping the Officials at Bay.

Virginia papers give an account of the murder of a colored man named Bryant at Culpepper, while he was endeavoring to save his daughter from abduction by two men, who seized him and cut his throat from ear to ear. The Alexandria *Sentinel* of Tuesday last says:

"These desperadoes, named Jamieson and Williams, are still at large, and, with six others, are regularly engaged on the spur of a mountain a few miles south of the town. They keep a sentinel regularly posted to prevent a surprise while they spend their time at draw poker. They have plenty to eat and drink, which they procure from neighboring citizens, on whom they make requisitions, as will be seen by the following, from which it seems 'Wild Jack' is as merry as Robin Hood:

LAVA BEDS, June 13, 1873.—MR. INSKEEP: Send by Sandy a quarter of lamb, vegetables, five pounds butter, one-half gallon salt, for the Modocs.

WILD JACK.

This morning the Mayor engaged the services of ten men, headed by Capt. Fultz, the famed scout of Col. Mosby. They advanced on the encampment, expecting to take it by surprise, but were fired on at long range, and Capt. Fultz returned, saying it was not in the power of any force to arrest the men, and he intends to visit Washington, with a view to consult President Grant. William Handsborough, who accompanied Capt. Fultz, will not be likely to make another attempt to arrest the outlaws, for Dr. Lewis is of opinion that he will have to stump it on one leg the balance of his life.

The Gordon Murder Case.

BELFAST, Me., June 21.—The Coroner's inquest in the Gordon case was resumed to-day at Thorndike, and will be finished on Monday. There are no new facts. The several statements made by the prisoner were disproved. Gen. Plaisted, the Attorney General, was present at the examination.

The little boy is recovering from his wounds.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

The Vienna Exhibition—Retirement of Chief Commissioner Schultz—Visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph.

VIENNA, June 21.—Mr. Jackson S. Schultz has retired from the Chief Commissionership of the United States to the exhibition, and Hon. John Jay, the American Minister, has sent a dispatch to Washington recommending the appointment of Mr. H. Garrettson, of Cleveland, Ohio, as his successor. Mr. Garrettson was one of the suspended commissioners, and was reappointed by Mr. Schultz as one of his assistants. Gen. Van Buren has left Vienna, having abandoned all hope of being reinstated.

The Emperor Francis Joseph visited the Exposition yesterday, and passed through all the sections. His Majesty manifested great interest in the machinery exhibited in the American department, and spent some time in its examination.

The weather is intensely hot.

Extraordinary Powers Asked for by the Spanish Government.

MADRID, June 21.—A private meeting of the majority of the Cortes was held to-day, at which Señor Pi y Margall, President of the Council, was present, and delivered a strong speech. He demanded the adoption of a vigorous policy, and that extraordinary powers be conferred upon the Government in order to enable it to deal with enemies who were conspiring for the overthrow of the Republic.

Señor Castelar asked for a vote of confidence in the Government, which was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

A Constitution for the Spanish Republic—Success of the Insurgents.

MADRID, June 21.—It is reported that Señor Castelar is engaged in drawing up a constitution for the Federal Republic, which is to be analogous to that of the United States of America. The number of States, it is understood, will be fifteen, including Cuba and the Philippine Islands. Madrid is to remain the capital. The President of the Federal Republic is to be elected by universal suffrage, and the term of office will be five years. Senators are to be chosen by the States, and deputies will be elected by universal suffrage.

BAYONNE, June 21.—The Carlists in this city have received dispatches announcing that the insurgents have captured the town of Pancorbo, in the Spanish province of Burgos, with 400 prisoners.

The Health of the Sultan—A New Ambassador to the United States.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 21.—The report that the Sultan is seriously ill is wholly without foundation.

Gregory Aristurchi Bey has been appointed Turkish Ambassador at Washington, in place of Blacque Bey, who has tendered his resignation to the Sultan.

The Cholera in Berlin, Rome, and Bulgaria.

BERLIN, June 21.—A dispatch from Dantzic says forty-two Polish raftsmen on the Vistula were attacked by cholera, and twenty-five of them died. Of the remaining seventeen four have entirely recovered.

Another lazaretto has been established at Port Neufahrwasser at the mouth of Vistula, four miles from Dantzic.

ROME, June 21.—Several cases of cholera are reported in the Province of Treviso. The authorities are taking precautions to prevent the spread of the disease.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 21.—The cholera has appeared at Roustchouk, in the Province of Bulgaria.

The Cunard Steam-ship Marathon Partially Burned.

GLASGOW, June 21.—Fire broke out last evening on the Cunard line steam-ship Marathon, now at this port, and the flames were not subdued before the vessel had been partially burned.

[The steam-ship Marathon was built in the year 1860. She was 274 feet in length, 36 feet 2 inches breadth of beam, and 25 feet 8 inches depth of hold, and of 1,699 tons burden, builders' measurement. She sailed between Liverpool and Boston and Liverpool and New-York until last year, when she was taken to Belfast to be lengthened fifty feet. Afterward she was taken to Glasgow to receive new engines and boilers suitable to her increased dimensions, and it is probable that during this process she took fire.]

Movements of the Shah of Persia.

LONDON, June 21.—The Shah of Persia will visit Woolwich to-day, and will make a tour of inspection of the dock-yard, arsenal, and Royal Military Academy.

PARIS, June 21.—The Shah of Persia is expected to arrive in this city on the 5th of July.

M. Courbet and the Vendome Column.

PARIS, June 21.—Executions have been issued against the goods of Gustave Courbet, and they are to be sold to assist in defraying the expenses incurred in reconstructing the Vendome Column.

Laying of the New Atlantic Cable—Serious Railroad Accident.

LONDON, June 21.—Up to noon yesterday, at which time the Great Eastern was in latitude 53° 45′ north, longitude 28° west, 747 miles of cable had been paid out.

A serious accident occurred to-day on the Midland Railway. A number of carriages were thrown from the rails, and several persons were killed and injured.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Indictments Found in the United States Circuit Court.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 21.—The June term of the United States Circuit Court adjourned yesterday. The Grand Jury found forty-seven true bills; fifteen for violation of the Internal Revenue laws, nine for defrauding the Government in pensions, eight for embezzlement, nine for perjury, and six minor offenses. It is said on the streets that prominent revenue officers are among those indicted, but the names of parties indicted have not been made public. Frauds have been detected by which the Government has lost $150,000 in the Fourth District since 1868. The investigation will be continued at the November term of the court.

Alleged Fraudulent Practices on the Chicago Corn Exchange.

CHICAGO, June 21.—During the past week a number of bins of No. 2 corn, amounting in the aggregate to about 115,000 bushels, in two elevators here, have been posted on 'Change, as required in such cases, as out of condition, being heated. The natural effect on the corn market has been to create an unsettled feeling and to depress prices. Yesterday No. 2 corn sold at twenty-seven cents per bushel, cash, which is the lowest point touched in this market for twelve years. There has been considerable feeling aroused among operators in corn, and charges have been made on 'Change and in the city Press that the corn posted as heated was fraudulently posted for the benefit of certain parties and to the detriment of the trade. A resolution was introduced on 'Change to-day, which under the rules lies over until Monday, providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate these charges, and if they find that there is good ground for them, to instruct the attorney of the board to ascertain if there are any grounds for legal proceedings against the parties making these postings.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, June 22—1 A. M.—The barometer continues highest over the Gulf States. It has risen from North Carolina to New-England, with light to fresh northerly to westerly winds, but fallen north-west of the Ohio Valley, being lowest over Minnesota and Dakota. Rain areas have been reported from the St. Lawrence Valley, Northern New-England, the Georgia coast, Alabama, North-western Louisiana, Tennessee, and from Missouri to Minnesota and Western Wisconsin. The temperature has fallen from North Carolina to New-England. Fresh and brisk easterly to southerly winds have prevailed from Missouri to Lakes Michigan and Superior.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, gentle and fresh winds, mostly from the north, and generally clear weather are probable. For the Middle States and lower lake region, winds, shifting to south-westerly and south-easterly, and partly cloudy weather; brisk winds and rain areas over Lake Erie. From Tennessee and Missouri to the upper lakes, fresh and brisk southerly to westerly winds, diminishing pressure, cloudy weather, and rain. For the South Atlantic States, light to fresh winds from the south-west and south-east, and partly cloudy weather with probably occasional coast rains. For the Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, gentle and fresh south-east and south-west winds, generally cloudy weather and rain areas. Midnight reports from Florida, Texas, Northern Michigan, and Dakota are missing.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Philadelphia Club, yesterday, defeated the Athletics for the fourth time by a score of 17 to 5.

Louisa Washington, colored, was arrested last night on a charge of infanticide, and is now in jail at Little Rock, Ark.

The body of Edward P. Hovey, who was drowned in the Merrimac River on Thursday, was recovered yesterday afternoon by divers.

At Bangor, Me., Miss Mary, daughter of Hon. John H. Rice, was thrown from a wagon, Friday, and received probably fatal injuries.

An unknown man, apparently aged forty, was run over and killed, last night, by a train of cars on the Norristown Railroad, near Flat Rock.

Gen. Randolph B. Marcy, Inspector General of the United States Army, arrived at Fortress Monroe, yesterday morning, on a visit to the post.

The Maryland editorial excursionists, under charge of Major Hotchkiss, arrived at Indianapolis from Louisville, shortly before noon yesterday, in special cars.

A game of base-ball was played at Baltimore, yesterday, between the Baltimore Club and the Atlantics, resulting in a victory for the former by a score of 18 to 2.

Miss Ella F. Wood, of Nashua, N. H., who was shot, one week ago, in Hudson, N. Y., by Henry Jewett, died this morning from the wound in her forehead.

Henry Bishop, a French Canadian, aged twenty years, was knocked from a Concord and Montreal Railroad gravel-train, by a bridge, below Lancaster, N. H. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

At a special meeting of the Boston, Barre and Gardner Railroad Company, yesterday morning, the directors were authorized to mortgage the road for $400,000, under the authority of a recent act of the Legislature.

Frank W. Grant, aged twenty years, was killed at Newton, on the Boston and Albany Railroad, Friday night, while getting off a freight-train on which he had taken passage, having missed the last passenger-train.

Charles P. Carty has received notice of his appointment by the Supreme Chancellor, H. C. Berry, at Chicago, as Supreme Recording and Corresponding Scribe of the Supreme Lodge of the Weird Knights of Pythias.

Persons who attended school in Rochester, N. Y., prior to the 1st day of January, 1843, are requested to send their names and place of residence to Edward M. Smith, Rochester, in order that they may receive notice of a reunion soon to be held.

Mausoleum of the Emperor Napoleon.

On Saturday afternoon, says the London *Daily Telegraph* of June 9, the foundation stone of the new chapel to be erected at Chiselhurst, adjoining the present Roman Catholic chapel, and to which it is proposed to remove the remains of the late Emperor Napoleon, was laid by the Empress, in presence of about 100 persons. The ceremony was performed with becoming privacy. Precisely at the time appointed, the Empress, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, arrived at the church entrance in a private carriage, and was received by Rev. J. Goddard, there being in attendance Count Clary, Baron Corvisart, Mme. Conneau and son, M. Filon, (tutor to the Prince Imperial,) and M. Pietri. The Empress, leaning on the arm of her son, and manifesting deep emotion, was conducted to the spot where the foundation stone had been placed. Rev. J. Goddard read a prayer and then, sprinkling the stone with holy water, the Empress, who had been presented with a silver trowel and small black mallet, on which were inscribed the Imperial initials, proceeded to place it in its cavity, in which was deposited a bottle containing a parchment, bearing a Latin inscription denoting the purpose for which the stone was laid, and also gold, silver, and bronze coins of France and England. When the stone was lowered, the Empress touched it at each corner with the mallet, and after the ceremony, which had not lasted many minutes, had concluded, the Empress and Prince Imperial and their attendants returned to Camden House. The chapel will be in the Gothic style of architecture, and will be built of Bath stone. On the western side of it there will be an altar, and in the centre of this the sarcophagus, in which the Emperor's remains will be placed, and which is the gift of her Majesty the Queen, who, a short time since, paid a visit to inspect the site. The intended building will be 24 feet in length by 12 feet in width, and the cost will be borne by the Empress Eugénie.

Combination Against the Railroad Free Pass System.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 21.—The following managers of railroads running north-west and south from Chicago have signed an agreement to issue no more passes, except to their own employes and their families traveling on their own roads. Passes now outstanding will continue in force until their expiration, Dec. 31, and will not be renewed. The agreement does not extend to cases where the companies are required to issue passes by virtue of leases of other lines or in pursuance of written contracts previously made: The Chicago and North-western Railroad, the Chicago and Iowa Railroad, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, the Burlington and Quincy Railroad, the Chicago and Alton Railroad, the Illinois Central Railroad. The agreement has not been entered into by any of the Eastern roads, nor, as will be seen, by a number of Illinois roads, and many prominent railroad men predict the ultimate failure of the movement.

Cholera.

NASHVILLE, June 21.—The mortuary list from cholera shows fifty-nine deaths, of which forty-eight were colored. Weather rainy, with occasional sunshine.

MEMPHIS, June 21.—Weather to-day clear and hot. There were fourteen deaths from cholera to-day. Reports from the surrounding country state that the disease still prevails, though in less violent form.

BOSTON, Mass., June 21.—The Massachusetts State Board of Health has addressed a circular to the cities and towns of the State, advising the health authorities to take prompt measures to avert danger from Asiatic cholera.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 21.—Up to 8 o'clock this evening fourteen deaths from disease of the bowels, six cases classed as cholera, were reported for the day at the Health office.

Arrest of a Mexican Desperado in Texas.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, June 21.—Mauricio Portugal, a noted Mexican desperado, formerly Chief of Police of Matamoras, was arrested here to-day and remanded to Mexico on a demand of the authorities of that country under the extradition treaty, on the charge of having killed the Chief of Police of Matamoras, who had been appointed to succeed Portugal some time ago, and several policemen during the revolution of last year. Portugal, at the head of a small party, sacked Ranchieto and Bagdad, Mexico, and killed several citizens of those places, and he has since been engaged in cattle-stealing and plundering along the frontier with his companions.

WASHINGTON.

A Case of Supposed Cholera—Action of the Authorities—Sale of the America.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The *Evening Star* to-night has the following:

"A case having all the indications of Asiatic cholera is reported in this city to-day. Whether or not it is of the genuine type of that disease, the fact that a case has occurred having its symptoms should admonish all, both officials and private citizens, to do everything in their power to prevent the awful scourge from gaining a foothold in our midst. To this end cleanliness, temperance, and cheerful spirits will prove to be most cheerful agents."

The case above noted is precisely similar to at least three others, of which note was made several days ago in these dispatches as having been treated by eminent physicians, and though it will not probably prove to be Asiatic cholera it and the others are suggestive enough of danger impending to require active sanitary precautions.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.

The Board of Health of this city, with the view of preventing cholera and other epidemics, have adopted a schedule of new measures to be observed by the authorities and residents, involving general cleanliness and carefulness of diet. There have been a few cases here resembling cholera, but not of a violent type.

SALE OF THE YACHT AMERICA.

The United States yacht America, of 100 tons, was sold at the Naval Academy yesterday for $5,000. The Secretary of the Navy has to ratify the sale to make it valid. The Government guarantees no title. It is supposed the reason for this is that there may be some who never gave up their right to prize-money from her when she was presented to the Government by a part, at least, of her captors. There was only one bid.

REPORTS FROM PENITENTIARIES CALLED FOR.

The Attorney General has issued a circular to the wardens of the several penitentiaries, calling upon them, in order to comply with the act of Congress requiring criminal statistics arising under the United States laws, to fill up and return to the Department of Justice the blanks which he has furnished to them, including the number of convicts in their respective institutions on the 1st of January, the terms of their respective sentences, the places of their birth, the nature of their crimes, the number of convicts discharged in 1872, and the minor details of their imprisonment.

HEAD STONES FOR UNION GRAVES.

The War Department will next week invite proposals for supplying 250,000 head-stones for the graves of the Union dead.

APPOINTMENTS.

Jacob W. Winans has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the First Pennsylvania District, and Chas. A. Monk for the First California District. The President has appointed Mrs. Francis G. White Postmaster at Water Valley, Miss., vice Wm. H. Barford, suspended.

PREPAYMENT OF INTEREST.

The assistant treasurers are directed to pay the interest due on the 1st of July on the 25th inst. without rebate.

BALANCES IN THE TREASURY.

The balances in the United States Treasury to-day at the close of business were: Currency, $8,805,453; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $62,275,000; coin, $75,867,916, including $36,007,200 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $356,000,000.

A RUMOR CONTRADICTED.

Statements having recently been made that valuable papers relating to courts-martial, army frauds, &c., had been abstracted from the War Department, a special inquiry was made to-day at the Adjutant General's office and the Bureau of Military Justice, as to the truth of the report. The reply was that the only information on the subject which had reached the officer in charge was through the newspapers. The system of dealing with all papers received, and their preservation, was explained, showing that there could be no theft of any particular documents without the connivance of the clerks and watchmen, whose character for trustworthiness is unquestioned. It was also ascertained that similar statements of loss or abstraction have heretofore been circulated by persons who have applied for, but have been refused, particular documents to be used for private purposes. The Government being the custodian of the archives has made use of them only in furtherance of the public interests. The Secretary of War, however, has taken steps to ascertain exactly how much truth, if any, there is in the rumors, and at the proper time the result will be made known.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Receipts of fractional currency for the week	$304,400
Shipments	320,000
Notes shipped	1,114,000
The Treasurer of the United States holds as security for national bank circulation	380,322,300
And for deposits of public moneys	15,586,300
National bank circulation at this date	345,306,387
National gold bank circulation	[illegible]
Internal revenue receipts to-day	339,537
For the month	8,474,209
Grand total of the fiscal year to date	112,480,421

MISCELLANEOUS.

Secretary Delano left Washington for Ohio last night, and will be absent about ten days, during which time Assistant Attorney General Smith will be acting Secretary of the Interior. The Postmaster General to-day issued an order for the establishment of a free delivery system at Peoria, Ill., with eight carriers, commencing July 1.

The Philadelphia Mystery—Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, June 21.—There are no new developments with regard to the two little girls who were found locked up in a vacant house. The survivor is improving, but is not able to speak coherently. All the parties who were arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the affair have been discharged.

George Dooley, a brakeman on the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, had both his legs crushed while uncoupling cars to-day.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad—A Meeting Called.

TORONTO, Ont., July 21.—The *Mail*—a Government organ—this morning says:

"We are informed on good authority that a meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway has been called for the 4th of July in Montreal, to ratify an agreement entered into with parties in England. It is believed the agreement is of a kind which will commend itself to the board, and that the country may confidently look forward to the success of the enterprise."

Sir Hugh Allan and his associates left England for Canada on Wednesday last by the steamer Circassian.

A Prospecting Party Missing—A Schooner Sunk.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 20.—Judge C. T. Hayden, of Arizona, left Camp McDowell, on May 24, with a party of four Americans and three Mexicans, to prospect along Salt River. They had eight days' provisions only. Nothing has since been heard of the party, and it is feared they have been murdered by the Apache Indians.

The schooner Minnie G. Atkins, a small coasting vessel, was in collision to-day with the schooner Laura May on the bar at the entrance of this harbor and sunk. No lives were lost.

The Case of Miss Susan B. Anthony—Prosecution Suspended.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., June 21.—District Attorney Crowley to-day entered a nolle prosequi in each of the cases of the fourteen women indicted with Miss Anthony for illegal voting, and the court adjourned sine die.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

NEW ROME.

LINES WRITTEN FOR MISS STORY'S ALBUM.

The armless Vatican Cupid.
 Hangs down his beautiful head;
For the priests have got him in prison,
 And Pysche long has been dead.

But see, his shaven oppressors
 Begin to quake and disband;
And the *Times*, that bright Apollo,
 Proclaims salvation at hand.

"And what," cries Cupid, "will save us?"
 Says Apollo. "Modernize Rome!
What inns! Your streets, too, how narrow!
 Too much of palace and dome!

O learn of London, whose paupers
 Are not pushed out by the swells!
Wide streets with fine double trottoirs,
 And then—the London hotels!"

The armless Vatican Cupid
 Hangs down his head as before.
Through centuries past it has hung so,
 And will through centuries more.

—*Matthew Arnold.*

THE SUPERVISOR'S STORY.

It was at ——, in Yorkshire, that I first met with my friend the supervisor. I had the pleasure of an evening's conversation with him, an evening and a morning, as I may say, for we didn't go to bed all that night, and the tots of toddy reached a total that caused Reason to totter on her throne. We were conversing, among other topics, upon Fenianism, and I remarked to my friend the supervisor, that I felt a little tender in touching on the theme, for that I didn't exactly know, although I was certain he was a Scotchman, whether he mightn't be an Irishman as well. You'll bear in mind that we'd reached the stage of our "toddy tournament" which might be termed the mêlée (or the mellow, in the vernacular;) anyhow, we were getting mixed in our ideas.

And I am not surprised at that same—said Sandy—for I lived many years in Ireland, when I was just a ganger, and I grew so intimate with the Irish, that my tongue got a twist that it's never recovered from to this day. And to tell you the truth, it was the pleasantest country to live in of all the islands of Great Britain. Why, a man who was a Crown officer, and had ready-money once a quarter, was aqual to a lord, and there was something in the air of the country that was wholesome to that degree that ye might be drinking whisky all the day, and be never a penny the worse for it at night. I was in a wildish part of the country, up among the bogs of Tipperary. I was just a raw laddie then, upon my approbation as it were, and I was vey active, ye may be sure, routing about the country hunting for stills and shebeens, "searching auld wives' barrels," trying to speer out something that might be a feather in my cap, and bring me speedy promotion. But never a drop of potheen or the whiff of a still I could come across, though they were swarming about me the whiles.

But one day, as I sat on the top of a bit hillock looking over the wild country, and thinking of the braes o' Kirkokyrie, I spied a man coming along a wee bit track over the moor, and he was as fou as the laird o' Craigdarroch.

He was a stranger to the parts, too, and didn't know the face of me, and he came trolling and sliddering along to where I was sitting.

"God save you, friend!" said I.

"The s-saint purtect you!" said my friend. "It's the decent drop o' liquor you get up there beyant."

"Be me soul, it is."

"And it's a decent gossoon that sells it," I went on."

"Indeed, he is."

"Will there be a drop left in the jug up beyant?"

"There's lashings of it."

"Maybe ye'd like a drop more of that same?"

"Indeed, I would."

"Then I'll be for treating you, friend:" and I linked my arm with his, and away we went over hill and dale, while we came to a lone hut in a bit hag or dingle, where there was a reek of peat smoke and a bit of bumming noise that was the poor fellows inside singing. Well, my friend gave a sort of countersign that I couldn't see the trick of, and he and I both walked in and sot down on a heap of turfs by the floor, and called for the potheen, and I paid for it, and never a one of them was the wiser. But they hadn't got the still there. I found that out; it was up among the bogs somewhere, and I was hoping they'd let drop something that'd give me a line to where it was, when all of a sudden there dropped in a little man, a grocer from the town, and the shine from the door as it opened upon me lit up my face, and in the surprise of the moment he sang out:

"Lads, ye've got the gauger among ye."

There was a great kish of turf just behind me, and before I could stir a hand, somebody had clapped it over me like an extinguisher, and what with the dust of the turf, and a wheen few trifles that was among it, and the reek and the stink, I didn't come to my senses for a minute or two; and when I popped my head out of the basket, never a soul was there but the old grandmother snoring away in her old chair by the fire.

But though they saved their still, they couldn't get over the selling of the drink; that was plain enough against them; against Terence Macarthy, that is, who lived in the cabin. He was just the catspaw of the men that worked the still; but he got all the punishment, more's the pity! Well, I summoned Terence, and got him fined a hundred pounds; and as there was nothing in the world in his hut but the old turf kish as I'd kicked the bottom out of, and his grandmother's chair that had been thatched with a bit oat-straw, I took out a body-warrant, as we call it, and made up my mind I'd have to take my friend to Dublin Castle.

Now, Ireland's a different country altogether from this; and after we'd had our sessions, and the magistrates had signed the warrant against poor Terence, we went into the public-house close by—the whole lot of us, magistrates and all—and began to drink whisky like fish.

"Sandy, me boy," said Mike Hackett—ye remember Mike?—"Sandy, isn't it trembling ye are with apprehension?" He was very particular in his conversation, was Mike. "Isn't it shaking ye are, from the crown of your occiput to the very phalanxes of your pedals, at the job you've got in hand to incarcerate Terence Macarthy?"

"They say 'twas he shot the bailiff," shouted one.

"Divil a one than he murthered the Sheriff's officer," cried another.

"O, he'll take a detachment of dragoons from Killoo," called a third.

"Come," I said at last, getting rather cross the way they was chaffing me; "come, I'll bet a gallon of potheen with any sportsman in the room that I'll take the boy to Dublin Castle all by myself."

"Done with you," cried a dozen voices.

And I was booked for about a hogshead of whisky before I knew where I was. But I wouldn't go back; only when the excitement of the drink was out of me, I felt as if I'd a deal rather have left it undone, for they were a wild lot were the Macarthys, and it was a wild country they lived in.

The weather came on wet, I remember; and it was nearly a week before I could get across from Shillaloo to Terence Macarthy's cabin, which was in the barony of Tullahardine; though where the barony went to, and who was the baron of it, was a matter I never could get to know the bottom of.

It was just the dusk of the evening I got to the top of the hill that looked over Terence's cabin; and a dismal hole it seemed, that same little hag or dingle. There was a bit pool of black bog-water at one end of it, and at the other was Tim's cabin—just a heap of turf, with a hole for the smoke to come out.

"Sandy, my boy," I said to myself, "you'll never come out of that hole alive." And I looked round to see if there wasn't some living creature near me; if it had been only a sheep or a pig, it would have been a comfort, just for companionship. There was a red streak of light in the sky, and just across it, I remember, there was a line of wild geese flying, their long necks stretched out and their wings beating a slow time in the air, and I could just hear the whang of them; and the sea-birds screamed and whistled over my head, though it was too dusky to see them. Eh, mon, my heart was like to sink into my feet with the loneliness and the desolation and the danger I judged I was in.

If it wasn't for being laughed at, I'd have gone back. Well, I dropped down into the hollow, and walked up to the cabin. The door was open; and the thought came to me for the moment that they'd all gone off; and pleased I'd have been for that. But, no; there was a bit fire in the corner, and in the darkness I could just see some people crouching down, and the old grandmother sitting in her chair by the peat-fire.

"God save all here!" I said as I walked in.

"Save ye kindly!" replied a gruff voice from the corner.

And with that I sat down on the old kish that had been filled with turf, and pulled out my pipe and began to smoke. I could distinguish objects now in the gloom. There was just a heap of children in the corner, with an old rag covering them, sleeping just as sweetly, too, as if they'd been wrapped in down; and there was the mother of them with the babe at her breast, and Terence lying doubled up with his head in his bosom; but never another soul in the hut.

"Take a draw of a pipe, mon," said I; "and don't be down-hearted."

I gave him my bag of tobacco, and he found a pipe in the corner, and began to smoke.

"Ye'll no have a wee drap whisky in the house?" I said.

"Devil a drap your hanner's left us," said the man drily.

"Take a pull at my flask, then," said I.

And Terence took it and drank. Somehow I felt more comfortable then. I was safe as long as I was inside the cabin.

"I suppose you know what I've come here for, Terence?" I said, after a while.

As though this had been a preconcerted signal, the wife here burst out with loud lamentations; the old grandmother raised a feeble "wirru, wirru!" rocking herself backward and forward in her chair; the children in the corner, aroused by the noise, began to wail and cry; and the little babe at the breast howled dismally in concert.

"Whisht, whisht!" shouted Terence angrily; "would ye take all the heart out of me, and bring me to shame before his hanner?"

"O, what will we do, what will we do? O, Terry, Terry, will ye leave the children to starve and the babe that hangs to my breast? O, hone! O, hone!"

"Whist, woman, d'ye hear? Mayhap it isn't so bad as we think. Mayhap his hanner will give us a week or two, while the praties come out of the ground, and—"

I shook my head.

"I can't do it, Terence; it's a Queen's job, you know."

"And if the Queen were spoken to, yer hanner," said the woman—"she's had babes of her own—she wouldn't take the husband away from me, that wasn't to blame at all, except with being too good-natured with those two black villins—"

"Hold your tongue, Bridget!" shouted Terence, interrupting her.

"There is a way," I said. "If Terence will show me the road to the still up among the bogs, he'll be let off his imprisonment, and happen get twenty pounds into the bargain."

"O, Terence darling, do you hear that? Do you hear what his hanner tells you! Go on to your knees, Terence, and thank his hanner!"

But I saw Terence was not to be shaken; he thrust away from him the clinging arms of his wife.

"Do you know that it's an informer he wants me to be? I'm ready to go," he said, getting up and coming toward me. "Come along, yer hanner, afore my heart breaks entirely."

"All right, Terence; we must walk across to where the Dublin road crosses the tail of the bog. We shall have plenty of time to catch the coach."

"Is it the coach I'll have to go by? Won't it cost a power of money?"

"Seventeen shillings the fare, two shillings the coachman, a shilling for refreshment; you'll cost the country a pound altogether, Terence."

"A pound, your hanner! a whole pound! a golden sovereign to take the likes of me to prison? O, your hanner," said Terence, his face lighting up all of a sudden, "if ye'd only give the pound to the mistbress, to keep the childer and the babes while I lie in the gaol, I'd run by the side, yer hanner; ye should never take your eyes off me. Ah, I'd bless your hanner all the days of my life, and the childer should learn to pray for you, and the old mother that's almost in the grave shall entreat the Queen of Heaven for your soul."

I was young and soft-hearted then; I couldn't withstand the sight of so much distress. I gave him the sovereign, which he handed over to his wife. "Now, Terence," I said, "I shall trust to your honor. By ten o'clock to-morrow morning you must be at Dublin Castle gate; if you fail me, I'm ruined by my kindness to you."

"I'll be there, your hanner, by the holy cross," said Terence, crossing himself devoutly, to give effect to his words.

I didn't feel comfortable either, but I wouldn't go back from my word; so I made my way across the heath. Terence showed me my route till we came in sight of the Dublin road, a white streak in the darkness, and then he went loping on his way by some inscrutable tracks across the hills.

After I'd waited some time, the coach came up; the front seats were full, and I took my place behind, where there was nobody but an old woman, who was fast asleep, propped up by some boxes. I seated myself beside the old woman, and went to sleep too. The coach stopped at Montmellick to change, and that roused me, and then I heard my own name called.

"McAlister! Saunders McAlister! are you there?"

"Sure enough I am," I said, jumping up and rubbing my eyes; "who wants me?"

A man clambered up to the roof of the coach with a dark lantern in his hand, which he flashed full upon me and the old woman—still asleep.

"You've got your prisoner all right then," said the man.

"What do you know about prisoners?" said I sulkily, "and what do you mean by routing a fellow about just as he's comfortably settled?"

"O!" says he loftily, "no hairs with me; I'm your new supervisor."

Now I'd written just a note to our supervisor, old Blathery, a decent old fellow as ever lived: "Dear Bladder—I'm going to take a prisoner to Dublin to-night, and as I come back I'll come and see you, and we'll have a gey willie waught for auld lang syne."

"Yes," said the man, a tallow-candle-looking kind of chap, with big teeth that made quite a shine as you may say. "Yes, I'm your new supervisor, and I'm astonished that you should make so free with your superior officer as to write such a letter to him as that I got to-night. But I'm glad to see you've got your prisoner all right. I'm going up to Dublin too. I've got a prisoner, and there's nobody else to take him, so I am going myself."

"Why, where's Blathery?" said I.

"Suspended; sure to be dismissed."

"And Tomkins and Jones, the officers?"

"Suspended too."

"Gude save us!" said I; "and what's that for?"

"I can't tell ye all, but I can tell you this much: they were constantly taking prisoners to Dublin Castle, and getting paid for their coach-fare and expenses, and all the while they'd be driving them up in carts they'd borrow from their friends for nothing; and there was one impident fellow made his prisoner walk, and claimed his fare just the same."

"And was it for that they suspended 'em?"

"Wasn't it enough—to be defrauding the revenue? I'm glad to see ye've got your man safe alongside you, for, by jingo, if I'd caught you at those tricks, I'd have been the dismission of you."

Well, I felt my heart go down into my boots. What on earth was I to do? Sure enough, the next time the old woman woke, I'd be discovered, and then what would be the end of it! I'd be dismissed in disgrace, and ruin my prospects for life; and then poor Katie Stewart, who was waiting for me up in Kirkcaldy, waiting till I'd get my next rise in my salary—O, whatever would I do? Just catch me doing a work of mercy and charity again! "O Lord," I said, breathing a mental prayer, "let me off this once; I'll never offend any more."

The supervisor—Chandler, his name was, queer enough, seeing he was for all the world, as I've said before, just like a tallow candle—clambered up with his prisoner to where I was sitting, and took his place just opposite me, at the very back of the coach, you know, with his face to the horses. Just the jerk of starting the coach woke up the old woman, and she, looking about in wonder for a moment, threw her arms up and began to cry,

"O, sure, I'm past the place entirely! O, sure, I'm left behind! O, I'll never find my way back!" and she tried to jump off the coach."

I threw my arms round her and held her down; but the more I held her the more she struggled, till in the end I managed to pinion her arms, and, fairly overpowered, she became quiet at last.

Mr. Chandler was all of a shake.

"W-what's the meaning of that extraordinary scene?" he cried.

"Prisoner trying to escape," I said.

"Bless me, that was a very courageous resistance on your part. I'll make a note of that," and Chandler pulled out a big notebook; but between the jerking of the coach and the shaking of his hands he couldn't write a word. However, it wasn't long before we were at Portarlington, which I was thankful to see. I was tired of hugging my old woman. What I'd do after that, I didn't know. But as luck would have it, the moment the coach stopped, Chandler leaped down.

"I'll get a drop of something hot," he cried, "to stop this shivering. Look after the prisoners, McAlister."

"Mother, ain't you thankful to me I saved your life?" I said to the old woman, unclasping my embrace. She gave me a look and a curse, and stepped off the coach. And then a bright thought came into my brain. "Come over here," I said to the prisoner opposite, who had been stolidly looking on, "you'll be warmer and more comfortable in this corner, and you'll get a bit of sleep, perhaps."

The man came over and sat down in the corner the old woman had vacated.

"What's your name?"

"Andrew Macarthy."

"How much have they give you?" I asked of him.

"Six months."

"Now, my lad," I said quickly, "would you rather take two months' imprisonment as a Crown debtor, living on the best of everything, or your six months on prison fare?"

"Why, I'd take the two, av course."

"Then you've only got to change your name from Andrew to Terence." Will you do it?"

"That I will, your hanner," said the man, with a grin. I think he divined my purpose.

"Hi! hi! hi! Hallo! hallo! Stop! stop!" I began holloaing and shouting with all my might, and all the passengers and the coachman, and Chandler among the lot, came tumbling out of the inn.

"He's gone!" I cried; "your prisoner's gone!"

"Why the —— did'nt you stop him?"

"How could I hold the two of them?" I roared.

Andrew, entering into the spirit of the scene, began to struggle violently, and I threw my arms about him and held him down.

"Which way did he go?" roared Chandler.

"Down Montmellick way!"

Away went Chandler, his long legs flying out behind him, his skirts fluttering in the breeze, till he disappeared in the outer darkness. I need hardly say that the sympathy of the public was with the escaping prisoner.

"What should we wait for him for?" said the coachman, clambering up into his seat, and looking over the back of the coach; "we can't stop the coach for him."

"Go on!" shouted all the passengers.

My heart began to beat once more as the coach moved slowly on. Not till we had cleared the lights of Portarlington, not till the shouts of the mob which the news of the escape had collected had died away, did I feel perfectly secure.

It was gray dawn as we reached Dublin, and clattered along its streets to the Castle gate. Just by the gate there stood a solitary figure, a masculine figure, dressed in long tattered frieze coat and battered caubeen; he had a cudgel under his arm, and was leaning in melancholy guise against the weathern-worn walls. He brightened up when he saw the coach, came forward, and recognizing me, offered to help me in my descent. It was Terence Macarthy.

"I'm ready for you, captain," he said, with a bright smile.

I was no little embarrassed by my two captives. I had only a warrant for one, for Terence, and the Governor of the Castle would not take the custody of two prisoners upon that warrant; and how could I get rid of Andrew? or, if I took in Andrew, how dispose of Terence? O, if Andrew would only run away!

"Rin, man, rin!" I whispered in Andrew's ear as he descended from the coach.

"Would I abuse your hanner's kindness?" whispered the man in reply.

"Go! get out!" I said, nudging Terence with my elbow.

"Sure, your hannar's got me faster than wid chains of iron wid your hanner's treatment of me."

There was a little public house hard by the Castle gate, and to that I led my embarrassing charge.

"Now, look here, Terence and Andrew," I said, after we'd each had a cheekful of whisky. "Her royal Majesty has taken your case into her gracious consideration, and she's come to the conclusion that the interest of justice will be sufficiently subserved if one of ye goes to prison. Now just choose between yourselves."

"I'll go," said Terence.

"I will," said Andrew.

"The divil save you!" said Terence.

An so they went on with their aggravating language, that I'm not Irishman enough to describe to you, and from words they came to blows; Terence had his cudgel with him. Andrew broke the leg off a stool; I crept under the table to be out of the way, but the table was upset among 'em, a heavy oak table, the edge of which hit me on the nose and tapped my claret, as the saying is. The fight lasted a quarter of an hour, at the end of which Andrew was on the floor bleeding profusely.

"I've bate the soul out of him," said Terence, breathless. "A dirty little omadhaun like that to be taking the paw of me, and be going to be staling the very prison away from me. Come along quick, yer hanner."

When we once more reached the Castle gate, there was a post-chaise standing there; and in the Governor's office was my friend Mr. Chandler, the wreck of the smart supervisor I had last seen. There were great gaps in his row of shining teeth, his tall hat was knocked into the shape of a pancake; his neat frock-coat was hanging in tatters at his back.

"O, man!" he groaned, as I came in; "how could you leave me in the hands of those barbarians? See how I've been treated! Why, I was mobbed in that horrible place! Why did you suffer that man to drive away and leave me?"

"How could I help it?" said I. "Haven't I had desperate work to keep my own prisoner? Look at my face;" it was blood-stained, certainly. "Look at my prisoner;" his head was a mass of bruises. "If I hadn't fought to the death, I'd have lost him."

"And is this the way they generally go on about here?" said Chandler.

"Pretty much about," I said.

"Then I'll never return to that horrible place, never. I'll go straight back to Somerset House and tell 'em they must send a prize-fighter to take charge of the district. I shall report very favorable of you, McAlister, and your desperate courage."

So he did, I'm glad to say, and I got my district soon after, and a rise in salary, and married Katie Stewart. Terence and I were fast friends from that time, and when the old grandmother died I helped him to emigrate to America, where I hear he's doing very well in the public line, but I never met with sich another adventure.—*Belgravia.*

HOUSES IN MADAGASCAR.—A Malagasy house in the low country is a framework of wood, the walls being usually made of the leaves of the padanus woven into this framework. The door is made of the same material, and is not hung upon hinges, but is sepaiate and movable, and at night is placed in the door-way and a piece of stick put against it to keep it in position. The house is elevated on poles a few feet above the level of the ground, to allow the heavy rains to pass underneath, and this space below the floor is the favorite resort for dogs and pigs that nightly dispute the privilege of taking up their lodgings there, giving rise to considerable disturbance to the traveler unaccustomed to this sort of lullaby.

The houses are about twenty feet long by fifteen broad, and divided into two apartments by a slight partition, often only a few feet high, which the more supple-legged natives find no difficulty in vaulting, as I have sometimes found to my annoyance, when I had fancied that I had protected myself from the untimely intrusion of visitors by blocking up the door. One of these apartments is entered by the door, the other is lighted by a small window about four feet above the ground, without either curtains or glass, but furnished with a wooden shutter. Internally, the walls of the houses are hung with mats, and the floors are covered with the same. When a stranger enters, a clean mat is spread at the place he is to sit down, or at least the clean side of an old mat is turned uppermost.

This practice, by the way, of showing the clean side of the mat to strangers, curiously, but most appropriately, gives rise to the Malagasy word for hypocrisy. The word is a compound one, and literally means "the turning out the clean side of the mat."

The outer apartment, or hall, is the sitting-room of the family, the reception-room for the less distinguished visitors, kitchen, cook-house, and at night the sleeping-place for fowls, ducks, and in some parts of the country for sheep and pigs, or even cattle. The other room is the dining-room, drawing-room, bedroom, and dressing-room of the simple native. The furniture is scanty and primitive, there are no chairs, tables, or bedsteads. The fire-place is in the centre of the outer room, and as there is no chimney, the wood smoke fills the house, and escapes by the door and window, or when these are shut, finds slow exit by the chinks in the walls and roof.—*The Sunday Magazine.*

HYMN FOR WHITSUNDAY.

The "Veni Sancte Spiritus," the most beautiful of all Latin hymns, ascribed to Robert the Pious, King of France, in the eleventh century, is appointed in the Roman Church for Whitsuntide, and in Luther's "Form of Ordination." (Daniel's "Thesaurus Hymnologicus," ii. 36, v. 69—71.) In the translation the attempt has been made, while preserving as far as possible a verbal and rhythmical likeness to the original, to bring out the deeper meaning which belongs to the words when considered as describing the purely spiritual aspect of Christianity.

A. P. S.

Come, Holy Spirit, from above,
And from the realms of light and love
 Thine own bright rays impart.
Come, Father of the fatherless,
Come, Giver of all happiness,
 Come, Lamp of every heart.

O, Thou, of comforters the best,
O, Thou, the soul's most welcome guest,
 O, Thou, our sweet repose.
Our resting place from life's long care,
Our shadow from the world's fierce glare,
 Our solace in all woes.

O, Light divine, all light excelling,
Fill with Thyself the inmost dwelling
 Of souls sincere and lowly;
Without Thy pure divinity,
Nothing in all humanity,
 Nothing is strong or holy.

Wash out each dark and sordid stain—
Water each dry and arid plain,
 Raise up the bruised reed.
Enkindle what is cold and chill,
Relax the stiff and stubborn will,
 Guide those that guidance need.

Give to the good, who find in Thee,
The Spirit's perfect liberty,
 Thy sevenfold power and love.
Give virtue strength its crown to win,
Give struggling souls their rest from sin,
 Give endless peace above.

—*A. P. Stanley.*

MODERN DRESS.—Are we more civilized in our dress than in our dwellings? Not a whit. Our guide and ruler here is that irresponsible tyrant we call fashion, and neither comfort nor beauty has a word to say. To be sure, men have discarded many absurdities, though they have retained more. They hold to their stiff shirt-collars, which rasp their necks; their wide expanse of linen front, which the very act of fastening rumples; their meaningless swallow-tails, their hideous hats, their tight-fitting military uniform, and all the mysteries of seam and gusset and band, which are mere symbols of the art of cutting out, and not necessary to the comfort of shape. But even with the follies they retain they can move about with ease and unhampered. Women, on the contrary, torture themselves in the name of fashion with touching fidelity. They would as soon forego their nationality as their stays, and the thirty-nine articles are less sacred to them than their multiplicity of garments all hanging from the waist. It is to keep these up, and lessen their heavy weight, that they put themselves into steel cages which destroy all grace of line and all comfort of movement, save in walking. The beauty of simplicity is a thing dead and done with in their code. Heads are loaded with false hair stuck about with lace, feathers, flowers, and colored glass; ears are pierced that bits of crystallized earth, or imitations thereof, may be hung into the holes; health is destroyed, and the tender vital organs which nature has so sedulously protected by the outer casing of ribs are compressed and crushed that the waistband may be reduced to seventeen inches; and the highest efforts of millinery genius are directed to the most elaborate method of sewing one bit of stuff on to another bit of stuff, to the confusion of anything like a leading line or an intelligible idea. We laugh at the Chinese "golden water-lilies," the Papuan head-dress, the Hindoo nose-ring, the African lip-distender; we laugh while we look in the glass and complacently brush out our frills, and congratulate ourselves on looking "stylish," and "well got up." But our highest efforts culminate in partial nakedness in the middle of Winter if we are women, in black broadcloth in the dog-days if we are men—in absurd lengths of silk trailing after us as we walk in the one case, in a ridiculous pennon meandering at our backs in the other; they culminate in fashion, not in use or beauty or simplicity; but while we do thus dress without personal convenience or artistic meaning, we have no true civilization in the matter of our clothes. Modern millinery is neither art nor nature. It is our translation of the primitive man's delight in rags and gaudy colors, and there is no essential difference between the two. What difference there is consists simply in conventional acceptance; but the æsthetic base of each is the same.—*The Cornhill Magazine.*

ALESSANDRO MANZONI.—Alessandro Manzoni was born at Milan, on the 8th of March, 1785; he was, therefore, eighty-eight years of age. His mother, the Marchioness Giulia Beccaria, was the daughter of the celebrated economist Cæsar Beccaria, the author of the work called *Dei Delitti e delle Pene.* He studied at Milan and Pavia, and in 1805 he joined his mother in Paris. It is said that till he was twenty he was an infidel and dissipated. After that time his intimacy with Fauriel, who became his best adviser and his close friend, certain impressions experienced at church, and a love affair, made him a Catholic. In 1806 he published his poem on the death of his friend, Charles Imbonati, in which we already find his programme of philosophic life. In 1816 Manzoni commenced his tragedy "Il Conte di Carmagnola," which he finished at Paris in 1819, when living near his friend Fauriel, to whom it was dedicated. It was the first time that an Italian dared to defy the Unities, and give his reasons for so doing. Manzoni inaugurated the romantic school in Italy ten years before M. Victor Hugo inaugurated it in France; but the romantic school of Manzoni tried to present poetic truth only, while Victor Hugo often erected into a system the poetic exaggeration of the commonplace. Manzoni had the good fortune to be read by Goethe, and to be criticised and praised by him in the Stuttgart review, *Ueber Kunst und Alterthum.* This was the great foundation of his fame. The revolutionary movement in Italy, in 1821, caused Manzoni to write his prophetic ode on Italian unity, dedicated to the memory of Theodor Koerner, while the death of Napoleon inspired the noblest of modern lyrics, "Il Cinque Maggio." His tragedy, "Adelchi," which followed, had the honor of being read and commended by Goethe. After this, Manzoni divided his time between country pursuits at his residence in the neighborhood of Milan and the composition of his immortal romance, *I Promessi Sposi,* which was published in 1827. A journal of the day, the *Bibliotheca Italiana,* mentioning some Italian tales which appeared at the same time as the *Promessi Sposi,* observed, "The bare announcement that the author of 'Adelchi' and the 'Inni Sacri' was writing a novel, ennobled the novelist's profession, and caused some men of high intellect to adopt it." Manzoni's son-in-law, Massima d'Azeglio, published two novels, *Ettore Fieramosca* and *Niccolo' dei Lapi,* while in *Angiola Maria* Giulio Carcano essayed the domestic novel. Many other men of remarkable talent took to romance-writing after Manzoni had shown how a novel should be written.

After 1827, family affairs, agricultural pursuits, and the need of rest, caused Manzoni to withdraw entirely into private life. He devoted himself, however, with ardor to the study of the Italian language. After having said in his poems that the Italians "una lingua parlan tutti," he wished to prove the truth of the saying. The eagerness at present displayed in Italy in discussing linguistic questions is due to the powerful initiative of Manzoni. Manzoni has with us been the leader of the literature of the century. In his early youth he admired Parini, Alfieri, Foscolo; some years later he combated the classical school of Monti; then he took part in the glorious period of our literature which has been well called the Manzonian, and when the history of Italian literature is written, our age will be spoken of as the age of Manzoni, just as we now speak of the age of Dante, the age of Macchiavelli, and the age of Galilei. Manzoni lived to see the object of his hopes and prayers accomplished; and his influence has so thoroughly dominated in our literature, that his death fills us with consternation. We know what we have lost; we know not how we shall replace it.—*The Athenæum.*

LANDOR AS A COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.—By this time Landor had become a resident Squire. He had sold the old family properties, and bought, at the time when land was dearest, a ruined abbey in the northern angle of Monmouthshire, at the cost of some £60,000. Col. Wood had fitted up the southern tower as a shooting-box, and this was the only residence when Landor established himself there in 1809. In his own words, "Llanthony was a noble estate, eight miles long, and produced everything but herbage, corn, and money." He planted 1,000,000 trees, (among them a wood of cedars of Lebanon,) of which a small tithe are still visible. The valley in which the Abbey stood had been celebrated in Drayton's "Polyolbion" as one

"Which in it such a shape of solitude doth bear,
As nature at the first appointed it for prayer;"

—not a promising situation to build a country-house in and bring a young wife to. Under the most fortunate circumstances it is difficult to imagine Landor a comfortable country gentleman. For field sports, in which the unoccupied upper classes of this country expend harmlessly so much of the superfluous energy and occasional savagery of their dispositions, he had no taste. In his youth he had shot a partridge one Winter afternoon, and found the bird alive the next morning, after a night of exceptional bitterness. "What that bird must have suffered!" he exclaimed. "I often think of its look," and never took gun in hand again. For the pastoral pleasure of farming he was much too impetuous, and had to depend entirely on others for the management of the estate. In this he was characteristically unlucky. He went to Southey for advice as to a tenant, and took one whom the more practical brother poet knew to be totally unfit—a petty officer of the East Indian service, without capital and entirely ignorant of agriculture. The family are immortalized in a letter of Charles Lamb's: "I know all your Welsh annoyances—the measureless B——s. I know a quarter of a mile of them—seventeen brothers and sixteen sisters, as they appear to me in memory. There was one of them that used to fix his long legs on my fender and tell a story of a shark every night, endless, immortal. How have I grudged the salt sea ravener not having had his gorge of him!" It was this family of land-sharks who set upon Landor and turned him out of house and home.—*From Monographs, Personal and Social, by Lord Houghton.*

BRETON PARDONS.—The ancient faith of his fathers is to the Breton a family heirloom and a national possession. He is as proud of it as he is of the "Kriesker," like which it seems to him ever to point heavenward, and it is immovable and enduring as the Menhir of his beloved fatherland. Hence it is that their popular festivities occur simultaneously with the festivals of the Church, and are combined with these latter. These are the famous pilgrimages or 'pardons." This latter title they derive from the "indulgence," (or communication of those spiritual favors and graces of which the Roman Church claims to be the custos, in the form of a "pardon," or remission of ancient canonical penance,) which is offered to all who attend devoutly these festivals. As the observance of confession, and the reception of the Sacrament, are held to be essential to obtaining the spiritual benefits of an "indulgence," it is evident that the original intention of these "pardons" recurring at stated intervals, must have been—at least, so far as their religious part is concerned—akin to the spirit in which, some years back, certain London clergymen conceived, and carried out, the idea of the "Twelve-days' Mission." In fact, a sort of general mending of morals and furbishing-up of good resolutions, and that by way of a merry popular festival, to the time of a rustic dance and the tune—if tune it may be called—of an Armorican "Biniou."

As far as I am aware, the pardons take place chiefly about the months of July and August, though there are some, I believe, during the month of May; and last December, the bishops of Brittany, unwilling to be behind their brethren in prayers for the good of the nation, organized a great pilgrimage to Sainte Anne d'Auray, at which over 10,000 pilgrims assisted. They are very similar in character and general idea; so that I may content myself with a few notes on the more celebrated, in order to give my readers a general idea of what they are like; for it is especially at these pardons, if we wish really to study them, that we should see the Bretons. The Pardons of Guingamp, Sainte Anne de la Palue, and Sainte Anne d'Auray, are the chief ones; the latter, however, being the most celebrated and most numerously attended. It is in a way central to the whole of Brittany, as the others are of their respective districts, to which they serve as the models and types of the lesser pardons. Beside these, the Pardons of St. Jean du Doigt of Moncoutour, of Ploermel, and Le Folgoet are exceedingly well worth a visit, particularly the latter; where an extremely lovely legend, eminently poetical and Breton, has been the cause of a most beautiful and wonderful church rising amid the most desolate of moorlands conceivable.—*London Society.*

LANDOR'S FRIENDSHIP FOR SOUTHEY.—The one continuous link with his native country, that had remained unbroken through these wandering years, had been his correspondence with Southey. That friendship between natures apparently so incompatible had been hardly affected, and certainly not lessened in the main, by the extremest divergence of opinion. This relation between the writer of the *Vision of Judgment* and the open advocate of regicide, between the author of the *Book of the Church* and the adorer of the old gods, between the diffuse romantic poet and the close Roman epigrammist, between the decorous moralist and the apologist of the Cæsars, is a signal and instructive example of the happy intimacy and mutual comfort that may exist between men of genius, who are drawn together by heartfelt admiration and enjoyment of each other's powers, and a determination to find out, and hold by, all possible points of sympathy and common interest, letting the rest drop out of sight and all that is not congenial be forgotten. The tender intimacy that existed in later days between Landor and the reverent, fervent, spirit of Julius Hare, was a further illustration of the capacities of intellectual sympathy; and I should be content to refer those who have been wont to look on Landor as an ill-conditioned misanthrope to Southey, after almost every name had passed from his perception, repeating softly to himself, "Landor, my Landor;" and to Archdeacon Hare, two days before his death, murmuring, "Dear Landor, I hope we shall meet once more." It had been Southey's habit for many years to add, to the literary toils of his ill-requited profession the careful transcription in his dainty hand-writing of his poems as he composed them, canto after canto, for Landor's perusal and criticism. He also kept him duly informed of the course of his prose writings, and had told him of his proposed dialogues on "The Condition of Society," the plan of which had originally grown out of "Boethius." These "Conversations" were entirely consecutive, and the only interlocutors were himself and Sir Thomas More, "who recognizes in me," Southey writes, "some dis-pathies, but more points of agreement."—*From Monographs, Personal and Social, by Lord Houghton.*

THE EAST INDIAN CHARACTER.—A favorite expression among a class of our countrymen in India is, "You never understand the native character: when you have been five years in the country, you think that you perfectly understand it; when you have been ten, you doubt that you do so; when you have been twenty, you are quite satisfied that you do not understand it in the least." There may be some scrap of truth in this epigrammatic commonplace; but men who have carried not merely ability, but also sympathy for the people, to their work in India, have always understood enough for every purpose which binds man to man. Such persons learn both from history and life that a native of India can be faithful to the last degree to friend or salt, only, as in everything else, he has his own way of being faithful. That there is an immense amount of petty lying, one soon finds. That there is also a large amount of deep veracity, one finds by degrees. I had relations with a man in whose hands I would, long before I parted from him, at any moment have cheerfully trusted my life, even if I had known that the destruction of it would have made him a prince. A more perfectly brave, loyal nature I never knew. Yet I always believed that if he had thought the telling of a little lie would save any one from annoyance or reproof, the little lie would without fail have been forthcoming. In a lower grade much of the undoubtedly awfully prevalent lying is defensive. A domestic servant always seems to think that the truth cannot be for his good; probably because the classes to which he belongs have grown by long ages of subjection to believe, in the mass, that they and their employers must have antagonistic interests; and even where this is clearly not the fact, the habit frequently prevails. The lying among servants, and the roguery in bazaars, and in trade generally, have been thoughtlessly accepted as stamping the entire character of whole races. Yet the confidence that the people repose in each other is sometimes boundless. The Government of India wanting observations taken on the high land leading to Yarkund, and not caring to send an English officer with a party, engages a poor native to go over the dreary waste, ostensibly as a merchant, but to take the observations. Far on in his journey he falls into difficulties, I think, in a zealous attempt to explore the Russian outposts, and he wishes to send his money home to his friends. He finds a countryman, a traveler, whom he had never seen before; the money changes hands, with only faith for a receipt, and the owner in mortal peril; yet the trust is faithfully fulfilled, and the money conveyed to its destination. Men of this class are constantly traveling over the wildest regions beyond our Indian frontiers, to Yarkund, to Bhamo, among Chinese and Pathans and Tungani, and a host of races whose very names are unknown in Europe. And it is curious that, in spite of the proverb, "faithless as an Asiatic," they live by faith—a boundless faith—in each other. Is it not reasonable, therefore, to ask that an Englishman, finding, as he may find, that the hugest deeds of duplicity ever done in India have been matched by equally great deeds of devotion and faithfulness, should not act as if he believed himself a part administrator of the affairs of a nation of irredeemable liars and rogues? It is difficult, perhaps, for a magistrate, living day by day in an atmosphere of lying, so that the common saying runs that his decisions might be as safely given by the toss-up of an anna piece as by the exercise of judicial thought, to avoid general and marked distrust. But some men, very cautious and watchful, and very determined to put down lying, have nevertheless avoided that fatal error in administration, and in so doing have served the best interests of their country. Moreover, a sensible man will find that he may occasionally set down to falsehood what, probed to the bottom, is not really falsehood, and to determine this fact is worth some trouble. If you seek for lying, it may by found; but I have known brave truth-speaking too among the natives of India. The docility of the native character in even the wild parts of India has been generally admitted, and perhaps needs no illustration. I could not help thinking, however, while driving through dense crowds of natives from the Residency at Lucknow to the Alumbagh, where Havelock's body lies in peace, that such a grave would not have been quite so safe, under like circumstances, in the West. And so with graves without number. Our Indian heroes, warlike or peaceful, buried in the scenes of their struggles or triumphs, will probably have their names handed down on the tombstones till sun and rain have done the work of natural decay.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.—The Shah of Persia is now in Europe. He is the first Persian monarch who has had courage enough to leave his country, and sufficient confidence in his people and officers to believe that they will keep his throne safe and unoccupied till his return. Properly speaking, this will be the second time that his Majesty has gone outside his realms. Last year he made the pilgrimage to the sepulchre of Hussein, the grandson of Muhammed, and third Imám, situated in the plains of Kerbelá, not far from Bághdád. There at Kerbelá, A. D. 680, or in the year of the Hejreh 61, took place a great battle, in which Hussein, his children, and relations, were cruelly murdered.

The policy of the Shah has for some time been to put the powerful nobles of the country, and those royal princes of which he need be afraid in the event of a revolt, in such positions that their efforts must be vain, no matter what takes place. He either sends them to govern a far-off province, where the inhabitants are scarce, and the revenues small, or he places with them to assist in the government of a province some other nobles or princes who are at heart at enmity with the Governor, and who will try to counteract any of his ambitious schemes. This policy is well illustrated at Shiráz. The Governor of the province, nominally, is the Shah's eldest son, Sultan Mas' úd Mirza, named Zil-us-Sultan, (Shadow of the Sultan,) but really the Zahir-ud-dowleh, (Supporter of the kingdom,) a very old man, and, I think, some relation of the Shah. The prince and the old man do not agree very well together, but, nevertheless, represent one faction in Shiráz, viz.: that of the Government. Then, as collector of the revenues, there is Mirza Abul Hassan, a Seyed, and called Mushir al Mulk, (Counselor of the State,) an old man of great power among the people, immense riches, and proprietor of a great many villages and tracts of country in Fárs. The Kalanter of Shiráz, or Mayor, is Ali Muhammed Khan, called Kavam al Mulk, (prop of the kingdom,) grandson of the Ibrahim Khan who placed the first Kajar King firmly on the throne by betraying Lutf Ali Khan, the last Zend, also very rich, a great landed proprietor, and much liked by the people. The Kavam is the *bête noir* of the Mushir, who in turn is that of the Kavam. The enmity between these two noblemen has at times been so great that their dependents have had regular pitched battles, and have sacked each other's houses, and committed all manner of outrages. There are therefore at Shiráz three counteracting forces. If two of these were to form an offensive and defensive alliance, (which, however, the Shah knows to be impossible,) the present dynasty would have no chance whatever in the south of Persia. And so it is in other parts of Persia. The only classes of whom the Shah stood in any fear were the priests, the mullas, and Syeds. The Shah has some very good ideas; immediately he goes to Kerbelá on a pilgrimage he becomes a better Musulman than before. He can now prefix to his name the title of Kerbelái, which denotes a person who has made the pilgrimage to Kerbelá. The priesthood now support him. Last year, the day of the Aid-i-noriz, the vernal equinox, fell in the month of Muharrem, the month during which Imam Hassein was killed, and during which the good Mussulmans do nothing but mourn the Imam's death, abstain from all frivolous discourses, dress themselves in black, put on doleful faces, &c. Every year on the day of the vernal equinox, great festivities take place. Presents are received and given by almost every one in the country; and the Shah on that day always holds a grand levee, at which he receives the presents and peace-offerings of his rich subjects. Various festivities take place during the day, which winds up with grand displays of fire-works. The Shah, however, to please the priests, forbade all festivities, held no levee, and religiously fulfilled all the ceremonies of mourning. In the event of a revolt, therefore, the priests, who are the most powerful party in the country, would take the Shah's part, and he could not help being victorious. Having made everything safe in his empire, he can safely leave it for some time, and go to Europe, to see with his own eyes those wonders of the Feringees, of which he has heard so much.—*Saint Pauls Magazine.*

LANDOR'S OPINIONS ON LITERARY SUBJECTS.—His trenchant opinions on subjects of literature were always explicable by some reference to his own habits of thought and lines of knowledge. Latin was so thoroughly familiar to him that his judgments on the classics were like those of a contemporary. With Ovid he was completely content, but there was something that displeased him in both Virgil and Horace; "they were excellent," he said, "for school-boys and school-masters;" but they did not write Latin. I suppose he means his ideal of what the language ought to have been. When a style really captivated him, there was no exaggeration too large for its praise—Herodotus, Demosthenese, and Catullus in the Old World, Voltaire and La Fontaine in the modern, were the only perfect masters, "but there is something above perfection—such as Shakespeare." Of our own popular writers he was rarely laudatory.

"Roscoe's works are one feather-bed of words;" "Gibbon is an old dressed-up fop, keeping up the same sneering grin from one end of his history to the other with incredible fixity;" "Young, in his snip-snap verse, is as sure to destroy a poetical thought he has got hold of as a child a butterfly;" "In Hallam you may light on a small cake of fine flour, but the rest is chaff, chaff." "Walter Scott's verse is not to be sung or danced, it is to be jumped." But in a letter to Mr. Crabb Robinson he designates Southey, Coleridge, and Wordsworth as "three turrets, none of which could fall without injuring the others." Again, "Southey's translation of the 'Cid' is all written in words stabilified, not corroded by time" was one of many praises of his friend's various productions. He rarely persisted in his harsher judgments. Of Byron, in an early "Conversation," he had drawn a clever fictitious portrait—"strong as poison, and original as sin;" and he never liked him till after his heroic death, for so we may call it in spite of Goethe's solemn judgment:

"Till, from all earthly fetters free,
 He strove to win the Hero's lot;
But Fate decreed that must not be,
 And murmured 'thou has earned it not.'"

Shelley he had refused to know from some private reasons, which he afterward passionately regretted, and always wrote and spoke of him with infinite respect. Of Keats he only felt that "time only was wanting to complete a poet who already surpassed all his cotemporaries in this country in the poet's most subtle attributes." To Walter Scott he was more than specially harsh, calling him a "great ale-house writer;" but in later days he fell back on the Novels with more than enjoyment, and wondered that Englishmen did not glory in them more: "The Germans would, and so should we, if hatred of our neighbor were not the religion of authors, and warfare the practice of borderers." Of the Brothers Smith he candidly avowed, "I ought especially to hate Bobus and Sydney for licking me out and out, Bobus in Latin poetry and Sydney in English prose; but Bobus has had no rival in Latin this 1800 years." (Lord Dudley ranked the Latin poets—Lucretius, Bobus, Virgil.) I could give many examples of the rare and generous delight with which Landor ever welcomed the apparition of genius; it was as a fresh metal to the mineralogist, as a new planet to the astronomer; the ardor was sometimes excessive, but often more than justified by the event, and those who are now received with the trumpets and shawms of popularity look back with deeper gratitude to the prescient praise of the young-hearted veteran who decorated them from the laurels and myrtles of his own classic garden. So was it to the very last—to the boy-poet, who shortly before his death,

"—Came as one whose thoughts half linger,
 Half run before—
The youngest to the oldest singer
 That England bore,—"

and took away the affectionate benediction of his predecessor in the noble art of keeping alive in high British culture the form and spirit of ancient song.—*From Monographs, Personal and Social, by Lord Houghton.*

A YANKEE COUNTRY HOTEL.—The "transients," or chance customers of a country hotel are of all occupations—minstrels, tumblers, equestrian performers, strolling lecturers, musicians, jugglers and rope-dancers, traveling dwarfs, fortune-tellers, spiritualists, clairvoyants, doctors with specifics against every ill endured by the human body, chiropodists, dentists, mesmerists to insure "sleep at will," like our famous doctor in Bloomsbury, and runners, or "drummers," for commercial houses, trading in everything, from razor-strops up to locomotives, who display their wares, or prints of them, in a sample-room set apart for their exclusive use. Few travel for pleasure, save in the excursion season. Gen. Klemfinger did us the honor to pay us a visit, and present, under proper consideration, his portrait to those who cared to preserve the memory of a great man, hardly twenty-four inches high. He was only just more endurable than Gen. Tom Thumb, in a tall hat, dress coat, pants or trousers strapped, and boots, carried a gold-tipped cane half as tall as himself for "style," and smoked cigars, strong or mild, whenever any were presented to him. As he sat in the lap of his attendant the conductors of the railway cars passed him without taking a fare. Of course fabulous estimates about his gains were guessed, and he was declared to have been sold by his father, leased out again by his purchaser, and yet to be putting by a handsome weekly fortune on his own behalf.

Major Bumper, a horse-tamer, with a patent bit and bridle, who drove his team of black geldings without any reins, using his whip and his voice alone, obtained a fair sale for his harness. Mme. Le Blond, with "Iroquois remedies digested from the traditions of the aborigines, and unvitiated by the experimental uncertainties of modern chirurgy," a very respectable, well-dressed old lady, having an observant eye, and quiet, attentive demeanor, did not attract much patronage. But Dr. Maxim caught my attention, with his tall frame, cadaverous-pointed face, high cheek-bones, restless eyes, square head; wearing long black hair, and having a prominent large mouth, with a rapid fashion of speech. The doctor, in his circular, modestly affirmed that, "having been endowed from birth—being the seventh son of the seventh son of the second son of the seventh daughter, and with the wonderful and glorious gift of healing the sick and afflicted by his truly wonderful phreno-magnetism, he stands confessed by the most scientific men on either hemisphere to be the most perfect interpreter of the sympathetic influences of the human race: the phreno-magnetic influence that pervades all human nature, and which is so little understood, and seems so very mysterious to all mankind, is perfectly plain to him." You see the doctor's orthography and grammar are a little disturbed, probably owing to the excess of the phreno-magnetic influence. He had a long list of visitors, though he insisted on working "only on an equitable and humanitarian principle, taxing those who are able to pay in proportion to property, income, or according to the nature of the disease, always in advance." Specifics and nostrums, even where the community is well provided with qualified practitioners, have an illimitable market—the placards, almanacs, and illustrated tracts advertising bitters, balsams, ointments, liniments, syrups, tonics, aperients, sedatives, &c., furnish a literature such as the English language owns nowhere else. Dyspepsia, catarrh, scrofula, chill and fever, lung disease and blue devils are the mortal ills provided for by the empirical remedies which are reported to have the largest circulation. My rooms are within pistol-shot of half a dozen doctors including a homeopath and a "sleep doctor," who divines, during a brief nap, the treatment of disease. Yet the two chemists' shops do a thriving business in quack medicines.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

FOUND GUILTY.

William J. Sharkey Convicted of Murder in the First Degree—The Recorder's Charge to the Jury.

The Court of General Sessions was crowded to overflowing yesterday with sensation-seekers and others, who had assembled at an early hour, in view of the termination of the trial of William J. Sharkey for the murder of Robert S. Dunn. The court-room was opened at 10 o'clock, and in a few minutes every seat in the building was occupied, while hundreds were compelled to remain outside. Messrs. Beach, Brooke, and Mitchell, counsel for the prisoner, were present, and the District Attorney, with Assistant District Attorney Russell, appeared for the prosecution. The prisoner was, as usual, attended by his three brothers, and several other friends. The mother, sister, and wife of the murdered man were in their accustomed seats, and Sheriff Brennan appeared in court, and remained until the close of the proceedings. Mr. Beach submitted a number of requests to charge, the majority of which were acceded to by the Court.

Recorder Hackett, amid breathless silence, commenced his charge as follows:

GENTLEMEN: This case now about to be submitted to you, aside from its importance to the community and the accused, and involving as it does the consideration of an alleged grave crime, presents to my mind but few considerations, and perhaps a single one for your deliberation, which being resolved by you will dispose of the charge. The prisoner stands charged with the commission of a homicide, of murder in the first degree, in having, as is alleged, taken the life of Robert Dunn on the 1st day of September, 1872, by shooting him with a pistol loaded with powder and ball, and with the premeditated design to effect his death, and of which shooting the said Dunn died. That the deceased came to his death by the physical act charged in the indictment is admitted by the counsel for the accused. It is the legal quality of that physical act your verdict will determine. First—The prosecution claim that such act possesses the quality of murder in the highest degree. The prisoner denies that his act was murder in either degree, or criminal in any respect, but claims that his act was unintentional—was accidental. If you find that Robert Dunn, named in the indictment, be dead, and died in consequence of a pistol-shot fired by the hand of the prisoner, then your inquiries will be, Is he amenable to legal punishment for that act, and, if amenable, what is the legal character of his act of killing? If you do not determine to acquit him, then what crime can you by your verdict convict him of? The Court is to instruct you relative to the offense of which you can convict of, but you alone judge of what he ought to be convicted after arriving at the conclusion that he should not be acquitted. Before considering the quality of the act of the prisoner, in causing Dunn's death, you should consider the question of reasonable and rational doubt. If you entertain any such doubt as to the killing, you should acquit. If you have no such doubt as to the killing, and no doubt as to the killing being criminal, then you may exercise any such doubt upon any one of the degrees of homicide. Every fact needful for the conclusion of guilt sought to be established by the prosecution must have been proved by competent evidence, beyond a reasonable doubt. All the facts must be consistent with each other, and with the main facts sought to be proved, and the circumstances taken together must be of a conclusive nature, and leading, on the whole, to a satisfactory conclusion, and producing in effect a reasonable and moral certainty of the guilt of the prisoner in any degree. I cannot, in view even of the facts admitted or proven by the defense, perceive how you can wholly acquit the prisoner, yet this opinion should not have any weight with you, and you have the physical right to acquit. The fact that the prisoner carried a pistol was not an illegal act. Pistol-carrying is a matter of taste, a precaution of which each man must judge and be ready to take the consequences of if his carrying aids the development of any illegal act. But if you believe he pointed a loaded pistol at the deceased or flourished it in immediate proximity to the deceased, although not intending to harm the deceased in the slightest degree, and the pistol was discharged and killed Dunn, then you may determine whether or not such killing, considered in the light of every circumstance in the case, was not manslaughter in the fourth degree under the following statute, which I now read:

"The involuntary killing of another by any weapon, or by means neither cruel nor unusual in the heat of passion, in any cases other than such as are herein declared to be excusable homicide, shall be deemed guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree.

Every other killing of a human being by the act, procurement, or culpable negligence of another where such killing is not justifiable or excusable, or is not declared in this chapter murder, or in this title manslaughter of some other degree, shall be deemed manslaughter in the fourth degree."

Or, gentlemen, you may, considering the prisoner's act by the light of every circumstance in this case, determine whether the whole evidence does or does not adapt itself to the following statute:

"The killing of another in the heat of passion, without a design to effect death by a dangerous weapon, in any case except such wherein the killing of another is herein declared to be justifiable or excusable, shall be deemed manslaughter in the third degree."

It is agreed, gentlemen, between respective counsel, that you need not consider either the crimes of murder in the second degree or that of manslaughter in the second degree, as defined by our statutes, as the facts and circumstances of this case do not warrant their application.

The prosecution claim that the killing of the deceased by the prisoner was murder in the first degree. It is thus defined when perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed. In considering this statute the main question is, Did the prisoner kill deceased with a premeditated design to kill? A design to kill, formed on the instant of the killing, or immediately preceding the act causing the death, is within the meaning of this word premeditation. Some premeditation lasts with some people through hours, days, months, and with some persons may be as quick as thought acts. There need only be such premeditation in the mind as is necessary to form the design. The premeditated design, however, must exist, and of this you are the judges. All that it is necessary for the prosecution to show on the subject of premeditation is that there was a design formed, and thus a design to kill prior to firing the fatal shot.

The defense claim, against the idea of premeditated design, that the prisoner and deceased, prior to the killing, were and had been for a long time previous thereto intimate friends; that their friendly relations had not been disturbed until the night of the shooting; that there was no motive whatever to induce the prisoner to seek the opportunity to take the life of the accused; that just as the prisoner was professing his old affection for the deceased, and with his pistol cocked held in his right hand, and moving it up and down from his outstretched and bent left arm, but pointed at the deceased, it went off accidentally and killed him; but that the prisoner immediately exclaimed: "Bob, I did not mean to do it." The prosecution claim in favor of the theory of a premeditated design on the part of the prisoner to take the life of the deceased; that some little time prior to the killing, and upon an occasion when the prisoner was present with several others, some one said to the prisoner: "Bob Dunn will eat you up," and that prisoner replied "that he would take him home on a chip." But for the subsequent circumstances which attended the killing, this fact would be, and may now be, to your minds utterly unimportant, but it is for you to consider whether it has any bearing upon the subsequent conduct of the prisoner toward the deceased in shooting at and killing him. The prosecution, however, claim that on the night of the killing the prisoner charged the deceased with owing him money, which the deceased denied, and charged the prisoner with having lied. That the prisoner immediately applied the foulest language that could well be conceived, but which, I regret to say, is the vernacular with many people. If it was the language of hatred, and there had been previous great friendship between them, the prisoner's conduct was an illustration of the apothegm, "No rage like love, to hatred turned." The Recorder then reviewed the testimony in the case at great length, and said that the jury should judge of the prisoner's intentions on the night of the shooting. The premeditated design, the Recorder said, or its absence are to be gathered from the prisoner's acts. Men occasionally dissemble, and their acts seem to diverge from real intent, but generally men do what they intend, and intend what they do. Motive can only be inferred from acts. You have heard the evidence about those acts and declarations of the prisoner in the saloon. Were they the emanations of grudge, ill-feeling toward the prisoner, intending to have full vent, or of spasmodic passion? If consistent with friendship and spasmodic passion, then they go far toward reducing the offense into the low degrees of manslaughter. If on the other hand, of hostile feelings and grudge, amounting in your judgment to premeditated design to kill, then those acts and declarations, intensified as they seem to be, go far toward sustaining the prosecution of murder.

The matter of the intoxication I have charged as requested by the prisoner's counsel, but at the same time I read to you what the Court of Appeals said in the Kearney case, (31 N. Y. R., 330:)

"Voluntary intoxication can furnish no excuse or immunity for crimes, and so long as the offender is capable of conceiving a design, he will be presumed, in the absence of contrary proofs, to have intended the natural consequences of his own acts."

What was his condition as to sobriety? * * *

View the case, gentlemen, by the evidence. Reject whatever has reached your hearing from any source other than from the mouths of the witnesses who have testified before you. Do your duty as your consciences dictate under the evidence and as your oaths demand. Nothing can be more horrible than the perjury of a juror, whether it be perjury to set example to the community, or whether it be perjury to shield from consequences of crime. Such perjury on the part of jurors, in either aspect, may not be discovered in this world, but it will be known to the Almighty and ever-living God whose name each of you invoked in the solemn three words which conclude the oath that you have respectively taken as jurors in this cause, "So help us God."

The prisoner was bent forward during the delivery of the Recorder's address, and listened breathlessly to every word, his face occasionally twitching nervously as allusions were made to his character and career.

The jury retired at 11:45, and about fifteen minutes afterward an officer came into court and stated that the jury had sent for the pistol identified as that of Sharkey's. Assistant District Attorney Russell was about to comply with the request, when Mr. Beach objected.

At 12:25 the usual hum and bustle which instinctively tells of the entrance of a jury in a capital case went through the court, and the words "Here they come" were heard on all sides. The spectators who had been lounging around the corridors crowded in, and immediately every seat and passage was occupied. The prisoner was brought to the bar and the jury slowly filed into their places. They had not agreed to a verdict, however, the foreman informing the court that one of the jurors wished to examine the pistol "to know how hard it went off."

Mr. Beach said that while he was willing to submit the question of allowing the jurors to examine the pistol to the court, he would remind his Honor that they had no proof the pistol was in the same condition now that it was on the night of the homicide. It had lain around since that time, and might now be entirely different in condition. The Recorder said that he would not submit the pistol to the jury without the full consent of counsel for the prisoner. Mr. Beach repeated his objection in answer to Assistant District Attorney Russell, who said he thought the jury ought to be allowed an opportunity of examining the pistol. The request was refused, and the jury again retired.

Speculation was now very active among the spectators as to the probable verdict, and all kinds of surmises were indulged in. The prisoner looked relieved, and conversed in whispers with his brothers and counsel. After fifty minutes' suspense, during which the prisoner remained at the bar, the buzz of voices speaking in low tones was heard, and it became known that the jury were coming in. Everybody was in an instant on the tiptoe of expectation, and the excitement grew intense as the jury filed in. The prisoner closely scanned their faces, as if striving to discern his fate on their countenances. Some minutes were spent in waiting for the appearance of the Recorder, and the uncertainty depicted on the countenances of the prisoner and his friends in the interval was painful to contemplate.

The Recorder having taken his seat, the foreman, in answer to the usual queries of the Clerk, replied that they had found the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation to mercy. At the request of counsel for the defense, the jury was polled, with a like result. Mr. Beach asked the Court if it would not be proper for his Honor, in view of a similar recommendation by a jury in another case, to inquire of the jury on what ground they recommended the prisoner to mercy. The Recorder thought such action would not be proper. Mr. Beach said that inasmuch as the recommendation of the jury had no force whatever in the higher courts, he thought it would be exceedingly proper for the Court to investigate the grounds of the recommendation then, as they might be of such a nature as to affect the stability of the verdict. He need not say how utterly astonished he was at the verdict, and thought that the jury should be authoritatively asked, while in the box, what the meaning of their recommendation was. After a protracted discussion, in which Mr. Beach, after alluding to the recommendation of the jury in the Foster case, urged the Court, in the interests of humanity and justice, to ask of the jury an explanation of their extraordinary verdict, or listen to the statements of any of the jury who might volunteer an explanation, the Recorder stated that he had no precedent for taking such a course, and would not, even if any juror wished it, listen to the individual statement of a juror. He thought it useless to waste time on the matter, and could not grant the wish of counsel. Assistant District Attorney Russell moved for sentence on the prisoner.

Mr. Beach excepted to the ruling of the Court, and moved for suspension of sentence until Monday, in order to give himself and his colleagues an opportunity of moving for a new trial. The Recorder asked on what grounds a new trial would be moved for. Mr. Beach replied that they would move for a new trial on the minutes—on the ground of misdirection of the jury by the court. The motion of counsel was granted, and the prisoner was remanded until Monday for sentence.

The announcement of the verdict was received very quietly, considering the excitement usually apparent on such occasions. To some it was a matter of surprise, as it was thought the evidence would create a doubt as to intent in the minds of the jury, and cause them to render a verdict of manslaughter. The prisoner and his friends did not seem at all surprised, and after the jury had announced their verdict Sharkey nodded his head toward them and sat down. It was stated on good authority that the prisoner would have pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the first degree on Friday evening, if such a plea would have been accepted.

In conversation with the reporter of THE TIMES, the foreman of the jury said that he was sorry he could not tell on what ground they had decided to recommend the prisoner to mercy. He would be willing to do so, but the jury had taken an oath not to divulge what took place in the jury-room. Another juror said that they could find no other verdict on the evidence, and said that, even if the Recorder had questioned them as to their reasons for the recommendation to mercy, they could not, by reason of their oaths, inform him.

AFTER THE VERDICT.

Although Sharkey strove hard not to appear surprised at the verdict in his case, and succeeded in appearing tolerably indifferent while under the gaze of those in the court-room, it was evident to a close observer that the verdict was a complete surprise to the prisoner and his friends. That such was the case the conduct of Sharkey on his return to the Tombs unmistakably proved. On being brought back to his old quarters the look of forced unconcern which he had assumed after hearing the verdict vanished, and he broke down completely. In conversation with his friends he said that he was surprised at the verdict, having never expected to be convicted of such a degree of crime, and remarked that it was "a bad day's work for him." He has strong hopes, however, that he will be granted a new trial, or that the action of the jury in recommending him to mercy will be considered in carrying out his sentence. When left alone, he became morose and dispirited, and evinced a disposition to be left undisturbed with his thoughts. Several persons called to see him during the afternoon, but outside of his immediate friends and his counsel, with whom he had a consultation about the new trial, nobody was admitted. The announcement of the verdict caused the utmost surprise among the other prisoners charged with murder at present confined in the Tombs, none of whom believed that Sharkey would be found guilty of the highest grade of murder. When the news was communicated to Stokes he raised his arms, turned deadly pale, and displayed intense emotion, contrasting strangely with his indifferent manner heretofore. The feeling of the great majority of the community is that the verdict was a righteous and impartial one, and that the jury was composed of men who had honestly and conscientiously discharged their duty.

A Speculator from Pennsylvania Missing.

Yesterday a report reached the office of THE TIMES that a speculator from Venango, Crawford County, Penn., who was owing large sums to persons in his neighborhood, had suddenly disappeared from his peculiar haunts in Pennsylvania, having previously removed his family. From information subsequently gathered, it appears that the operator was familiarly known as Ed. V. Unicume. He had a good credit in his own and neighboring towns. He collected butter and cheese, valued at more than $5,000, in his neighborhood, and forwarded it to Rhodes & Server, No. 26 Whitehall-street, from time to time, since May 20, asking that "no returns" be sent to him. This a little surprised the firm, but they continued to receive his consignments. Last Thursday he called in a carriage—rather an unusual thing, they thought, for a country man—and asked for his money. It was found, after deducting commissions, &c., that he should receive $5,000. For a part of this sum a check was offered; but he wanted the amount in greenbacks, so he was accommodated, and left satisfied. He said that he had also a call at a house in Chambers-street for a balance due him there. Since that time three or four persons who trusted him in Pennsylvania have called upon Rhodes & Server, and from the stories of all as well as from information gathered by a correspondent in Venango, Mr. Unicume appears to have collected produce valued at upward of $20,000, and to have made careful preparation for an unlimited absence from those parts. Yesterday a banker from Titusville called upon the firm, having come on to try and learn something of the missing operator's whereabouts, by request of some of the residents of the place who indorsed a note for him. He searched the outgoing steamers, and believed he found a clue in one place, but nothing definite has yet resulted from his searching.

Married and Mated—Religion no Obstacle.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Bertha Dobesneski, aged seventeen years, was brought before Judge Ingraham on a writ of habeas corpus sued out by her husband. It appeared that the wife was a Jewess and the husband a Gentile, and that the father of the former refused to allow his daughter to live with her husband because of the difference in their religious principles. In open court the wife expressed her desire to go to her husband, and was so permitted by the Judge, her father pronouncing a fruitless protest against her taking with her the dress she wore, and which he had presented to her.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE LATE JOHN A. KENNEDY.

Resolutions of the Police Commissioners—Letter from the Deputy Collector of Assessments.

At a meeting of the Board of Police held yesterday the following preamble and resolutions in relation to the death of ex-Superintendent Kennedy were adopted:

Whereas, The Board of Police have received, with emotions of sorrow, tidings of the death of John A. Kennedy, at his residence, No. 135 West Twenty-second-street, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. on the 20th inst., aged sixty-nine years, ten months, and eleven days. Mr. Kennedy, for a period of ten of the best years of a well-spent life, held the position of chief executive officer of the police force of the Metropolitan Police District, including the police force of the City of New-York. It is becoming, therefore, that the members of this board, and such of the officers and members of the police force as can be spared from their official duties, should evince their sentiments of respect and regard for his distinguished qualities as a man, a citizen, and a public officer, by attending his obsequies; therefore,

Resolved, That the Superintendent be authorized to grant leaves of absence, in his discretion, to any officers and members of the force who may desire to attend the funeral of Mr. Kennedy, and to furnish on the occasion such police escort as shall be appropriate and shall be desired and approved by the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That this board desire to give public expression to their respect and esteem for the unblemished character and manly qualities, and official energy, integrity, and intelligence of the deceased, and call attention to him as one whose career as a citizen and public officer is worthy of commendation.

Resolved, That this board tender their unfeigned sympathies to the respected widow of the deceased in her great sorrow, and join his numerous intimate friends in regrets at the death of a man of most exemplary character.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and transmitted to the widow of the deceased.

Yesterday Mr. A. W. Leggat, Deputy Collector of Assessments, sent the following communication to Controller Green:

BUREAU OF COLLECTION OF ASSESSMENTS,
NO. 19 CITY HALL, SECOND FLOOR,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1873.

Hon. Andrew H. Green, Controller:

It becomes my painful duty to announce to you the death of the distinguished head of this bureau, "Hon. John A. Kennedy," who expired at his residence in this City, on Friday the 20th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

It will ever remain among my most treasured recollections that I have had the privilege of being associated with him in the discharge of a responsible public trust during the last year of his honorable life, and I take this opportunity to tender a slight tribute to the great purity and self-sacrificing devotion which at all times so eminently characterized his actions in the discharge of the duties of this office, and I might add, the several public positions which in the past have been committed to his care. Respectfully,

ANDREW W. LEGGAT,
Deputy Collector.

The Masonic fraternity and the Odd-fellows, of which the deceased was a respected member, are making preparations to participate in the funeral exercises, which will take place on Tuesday next, at the Methodist church in Seventh-avenue, near Thirteenth-street, at 2 P. M. The flags on the City Hall were yesterday displayed at half-mast as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

Capture of a Notorious Thief.

After a chase by the police continuing over a year, Patrick Hallick, a notorious character, who was concerned in the robbery of the house of Mr. Edward Phelps, the jeweler, at No. 677 Sixth-avenue, and who is believed to have shot Mr. Phelps, has been captured, and is now in jail awaiting trial. The readers of THE TIMES will remember that one evening during the month of May, 1872, while Mr. Phelps was sitting in his store conversing with a friend, five young thieves entered his residence, immediately above the store, by the side-door on Thirty-ninth-street, and proceeded deliberately to ransack the upper part of the house. While so engaged, they were surprised by a young man who lived in the house, and who gave an alarm. The thieves attempted to escape and were intercepted by Mr. Phelps, and during the struggle which ensued, the latter was shot in the breast by one of the ruffians, who succeeded in making their escape. Mr. Phelps was believed to be fatally wounded, and for several months hovered between life and death, but finally recovered. The police were unsuccessful in tracing the ruffians for a long time, but a month after the occurrence, Sergt. James, then of the Twentieth Precinct, received information that Hallick was hidden away in a tenement-house in West Thirty-ninth-street. Taking with him several officers the Sergeant repaired to the house indicated, and on entering surprised Hallick in bed. The latter sprang out of an open window to a fire-escape, down which he clambered into the yard of the tenement-house, where he climbed over several fences and succeeded in making his escape. The same night three of his companions were arrested, but Mr. Phelps was only able to identify one of them. This one was convicted and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment at Sing Sing, and the others were discharged. Hallick remained at large until Friday evening last, when he was arrested by Detective David O'Brien, of the Twenty-second Precinct. The officer was proceeding along Tenth-avenue, looking for some other person, when, happening to step into a drinking-saloon, he noticed Hallick sitting there. He was at once arrested and locked up in the West Forty-seventh-street Police Station for the night. Yesterday morning he was brought to Police Head-quarters, where a description of the ruffian was taken for future use. He was subsequently arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Yorkville Police Court, and locked up for examination.

Alleged Abduction of a Child.

Frederick Bowen, a native of England, fifty-five years of age, a resident of Philadelphia, was arrested, on Friday evening, by Detectives Tilley and Heidelberg, of the Central Office, and arraigned before Justice Hogan yesterday, charged with the abduction of a child five years of age, the daughter of Mrs. Susan Brown, who lives in the rear of No. 37 Frankfort-street. It is alleged that some weeks ago Bowen and his wife hired apartments in the house No. 37 Frankfort-street, and during their stay there Mrs. Bowen frequently induced the child to visit her apartments. On Tuesday last Mr. and Mrs. Bowen suddenly disappeared, and as the child disappeared at the same time and has not since returned to her home, Mrs. Brown became convinced that the Bowens had stolen her. On making inquiries, it was learned that when Bowen and his wife left the house, they took the child with them. Bowen returned to this City on Friday, and visited the house to get some articles which they had left in their apartments, and he was thereupon arrested. He denies most positively all knowledge of the whereabouts of the child, and refused to state where his wife is. It is believed that, if Mrs. Bowen can be found, the child will be found with her. Bowen was remanded to Police Head-quarters for further examination.

Arrest of Brazilian Seamen as Deserters.

About two weeks ago the Brazilian corvette Nicthoroi arrived at this port and cast anchor off the Battery. Some few days afterward several midshipmen came ashore, one of whom has since failed to return. The officers of the vessel appear to have reason to think that he has met with foul play, and do not attribute his absence to desertion. They suspected a party of seamen, twenty-five of whom, including the Captain's steward and a marine, deserted the ship shortly after the disappearance of the midshipman. The Brazilian Consul yesterday morning appeared before United States Commissioner Osborn and asked for a warrant of arrest against the deserters. The paper was issued and given into the hands of Deputy Marshals Crowley and Purvis, who succeeded in capturing seventeen of the men yesterday afternoon. The Commissioner sent them aboard the vessel.

The German Beer-Gardens—An Inspection by the Authorities.

This afternoon the members of the Excise Commission, accompanied by Superintendent of Police Matsell and Alderman Kehr, will make a tour of inspection of the German beer-gardens, there being a difference of opinion, it is understood, as to whether some of these places are public nuisances, or merely harmless and quiet places of amusement. The following well-known resorts will be visited: Landmann's Park, Funk's Park, Jones' Wood, Bellevue Garden, Suitzer's East River Park, the Lion Brewery, Elm Park, and the Tivoli, Atlantic, Pacific, National, and Bowery beer-gardens.

Central Park Meteorological Department.

Abstract of report for the week ending at 1 P. M. June 21, 1873: Barometer—Mean, 29.864 inches; maximum, at 9 A. M. June 18, 29.980 inches; minimum, at 4 A. M., June 20, 29.672 inches; range, .308 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 80.3°; maximum, at 5 P. M. June 19, 92°; minimum, at 4 A. M. June 18, 62°; range, 30°. Remarks—No rain this week. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,160 miles.

Police Matters.

The Board of Police, yesterday, on the recommendation of the Committee on Rules and Discipline, resolved to offer a premium of $50 for the best design for a badge or shield for the use of the police force. Four patrolmen, who had heretofore been detailed and employed to make the necessary repairs to the steam-boats and scows of the Street-cleaning Department, were yesterday remanded to patrol duty, and the board resolved that hereafter all repairs to the steam-boats and scows shall be done by contract. The services of Dr. Chadsey, heretofore designated as Police Surgeon of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, were dispensed with. Capt. Gunner, of the Nineteenth Precinct, having been granted six days' leave of absence, owing to ill-health, Sergt. Whitcomb was placed in command of the precinct, and Roundsman Wm. H. Webb was detailed to act as Sergeant during the Captain's absence.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The Seventh Regiment decline to go into camp this Summer, and also to take part in the shooting contest at Creedmoor. The reasons for the latter step have been given in Col. Clark's letter, recently published in the TIMES.

Active members of the National Guard are entitled to an exemption of $1,000 on the assessed value of their real or personal estate, by applying to the assessors, bringing with them their certificates of membership, properly signed up, and their previous year's tax bill. The Attorney-General of the State has decided that members of the National Guard who have served their time, (seven years,) must re-enlist before they are entitled to the exemption. This last provision does not apply to commissioned officers, who are entitled to the full $1,000 exemption as long as they hold their commissions.

The Forty-fourth Regiment, Col. Robie, will parade, and be inspected by Major Gen. Morris, at Binghamton, on the 4th proximo.

The case of The People ex rel. Jacob Garling vs. Charles H. Van Allen and others, has been decided by the General Term of the Supreme Court, allowing the certiorari and affirming the proceedings of a court-martial. In this case the defendants composed a court-martial, before whom the plaintiff, a captain in the Eighty-third Regiment, was arraigned on various charges and sentenced to be cashiered. He appealed from the decision of the court-martial on the ground that he was not allowed to be defended by counsel before it, with the above result. The decision will be of interest to members of the National Guard, as it concerns the power of a court-martial. The Justices all concurred.

The One Hundred and Tenth Battalion of Infantry has been disbanded.

It is proposed to charge shells with water and gun-cotton instead of gunpowder. The water does not affect the explosive power of gun-cotton at all, but preserves it securely. It has been found that the combined action of the water and the gun-cotton is to break up the shell into many fragments, when exploded with a detonating fusee.

Caledonian Games at Princeton College.

Several months since an association was formed by the students of Princeton College for the purpose of arranging for a Caledonian contest just prior to Commencement. In the hands of Mr. George Goldie, superintendent of the gymnasium, was placed the management of affairs, and yesterday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, was set apart for the games. Accordingly, at the appointed hour, a large number had assembled on the Princeton base-ball grounds to witness the contest. Altogether about forty students contended.

At the conclusion of the games, they reported their decisions as follows: A handsome gold medal to Mr. Hendrickson, who was adjudged the best general athlete. For each of the following games a first and second gold medal were given: Standing long jump, first, Hutchinson, 10 feet 2½ inches; second, Hendrickson, 9 feet 11 inches. Running long jump, first, Fredericks, 18 feet 10 inches; second, Vandeventer, 18 feet 8½ inches. Putting the stone, first, F. Biddle, 32 feet 10 inches; second, Parmelee, 28 feet.

One hundred and fifty yard race, first, Hutchinson; second, Fredericks. Throwing base-ball, first, Devereux, 100 yards 35 feet; second, Beach. Running hop, step, and jump, first, Hendrickson; second, Vandeventer. Standing high leap, first, Hendrickson, 42 feet 3 inches; second, Vandeventer, 41 feet 7 inches. One-half mile race, first, Vandeventer, 2 minutes 15 seconds; second, Hutchinson, 2 minutes 30 seconds. Throwing the hammer, first, Cheseman, 112; second, Atherton, 111.5. Running high leap, first, Marquand, 5 feet 3 inches; second, Hendrickson, 5 feet 2 inches. Hurdle race, first, Marquand; second, Beach. Hitch and kick, first, Hendrickson; second, Dougherty.

The audience then dispersed apparently highly gratified with their entertainment.

The Scratch Race Between the Schooners of the New-York Club Postponed.

The friendly race between the schooners of the New-York Yacht Club, which was to have taken place yesterday, did not come off, owing to some misunderstanding with regard to the time and manner of starting. It was announced that the yachts were to get under way at 2 o'clock, but long before that time, the Idler, Tarolinta, Enchantress, and Palmer, one by one, weighed their anchors, and started on a cruise down the bay. The Alarm, Rambler, Madeleine, Eva, and Magic, each with a party of guests on board, next followed suit, but merely sailed as far as Sandy Hook, when they went about and pointed for home. The Idler and Tarolinta, however, as the others were on the homestretch, were heading for the Light-ship. That the race did not take place yesterday is a matter of considerable regret to the owners of the several yachts, as there was a splendid breeze blowing and enough of it to test the sailing qualities of every vessel, and as all the flyers were ready to go the disappointment was much greater. It is, however, proposed to make an attempt to have a race next Saturday, and to issue more definite instructions early in the week so that each yacht will have time to make the necessary preparations, and be in line at the appointed hour of starting.

Demand for an Increased Police Force in the Nineteenth Ward.

A committee of citizens residing in the Nineteenth Ward waited upon the Board of Police, yesterday, for the purpose of urging upon the Police Commissioners the necessity for the immediate increase of the force in the Nineteenth Precinct. Ex-Judge Monell, the Chairman of the committee, presented a petition signed by 5,000 residents and property-owners in the ward, which set forth the inadequate police protection which they at present received, owing to the comparatively small number of the police force in the precinct, and showing the urgent necessity which existed for an increase of the force. Mr. Henry Smith received the committee, and assured them that the petition would receive favorable consideration at an early date, and that the Board of Police would earnestly co-operate with the citizens in protecting their lives and property and preserving the public peace.

Fire Among the Shanties—Extensive Conflagration in South Brooklyn.

Ten of the shanties which compose the locality known as Tinkersville, in South Brooklyn, were destroyed by fire between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning, causing a loss of $5,200. At 9:30 A. M. the fire broke out in the junk-shop of Timothy Cronan, in King-street, between Columbia and Richard streets. The flames spread rapidly, and the neighboring shanties were quickly involved. A second alarm brought several engines to the scene, but the locality was not well supplied with hydrants, and only two streams of water could be brought to bear on the fire. The tenants of the shanties left them as quickly as possible, and the contents of those reached by the fire were completely destroyed. The losses are as follows: Timothy Cronan, $1,600 on house and furniture, $1,100 in greenbacks, which he had secreted; on stock, $1,400, making a total of $4,000; John Mullen lost $500, John Young $500, and the others together about $200; some of the shanties being altogether valueless.

Kings County Surrogate's Court.

During the past week the wills of Anna C. Bartling, George F. Butler, Mary S. Delamater, and James Waterson, all of Brooklyn, were proved in the Kings County Surrogate's Court. The will of the late Wm. Madden, of Brooklyn, was rejected. In the will of Mary S. Delamater appear bequests of $3,000 to the Protestant Orphan Asylum, and $1,000 each to the Industrial School Society and the Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children. Letters of administration were granted to the estates of the following-named deceased persons: Louisa M. Oates, of Chattanooga, Tenn.; Robert McGlone, Francis A. Montague, Samuel Howes, Harriet R. Belton, Washburn H. Higham, Wm. Weivrie, Wm. P. Dexter, John Jewel, John Hawkes, and Albert G. Bunker, all of Brooklyn.

Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury:

From assessments for street openings and improvements and interest	$38,399 17
From arrears of taxes, assessments, Croton rent, and interest	12,332 83
From house rent, ferry rent, interest on bond and mortgage, and market rents and fees	2,667 95
From Croton-water rents	4,716 57
From licenses	214 75
Total	$58,331 27

A Missing Man.

On Sunday evening last Edwin Welch, aged thirty-five, a clerk in the employ of E. J. Horsman, dealer in fire-works at No. 100 William-street, left his home, No. 21 Jay-street, to attend the services at the John-street Church, since which time he has not been seen. Mr. Welch was a married man and of excellent habits, and as no cause is known for his mysterious disappearance, his friends fear that he has been foully dealt with. He is a native of Wales, is five feet six inches in height, wears a heavy red beard, and was dressed, when last seen, in a dark business suit.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Hospital Construction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Not many years ago Philadelphia was admitted by all to be the medical centre of America, but to-day New-York holds that position, and the advantages afforded for clinical teaching by its great hospitals have brought about the change. There is a strong popular prejudice against having medical schools attached to hospitals. Medical men are influenced by, and conform to, the civilization surrounding them, just as other intelligent men do. Nothing will illustrate this better than a comparison of the deportment of medical men in different countries toward the inmates of public hospitals.

Last Summer I went abroad for the special purpose of studying the system of nursing and the general management of hospitals. In Vienna, a professor enters his wards, followed by his students, varying in number according to his popularity. Some of them have lecture-rooms, but others will put a patient on a table in the centre of a ward, exposing him or her, as the case may be, to the view of his class; will talk away, regardless of the presence of fifteen or twenty other patients, who listen in watchful attitudes. After such a scene, one was prepared, on entering the grounds of the exposition, to see hundreds of women carrying brick and mortar. In Paris and London, much more regard is shown for decency, but here, again, the attending physicians make their rounds, followed by troops of students, to whom they every now and then give instruction, and most of the surgical dressings are done by the students.

Now, in contrast with this, what do we find in our own public hospitals? That every individual, let his circumstances be what they may, has rights that must be respected, at any rate while in America. Take Bellevue Hospital as an example, the hospital that supplies material for most of the clinics of the three leading medical schools, whose students number 1,000. What do we find? That no students are allowed in the wards. Not even the attending physician can give instruction at the bed-side. There is a separate entrance for students to the amphitheatre when operations of importance are performed before the class, and where patients not too sick are brought and clinical lectures delivered. The surgical dressings are all done by the resident surgeons, who are graduates of medicine, that have received their appointments after passing a competitive examination. As to the conduct of these young men toward the patients, the ladies of the Bellevue Hospital Local Visiting Committee can answer.

No one can deny that the construction of Bellevue is defective; that the walls are infected, and that acute surgical cases die of pyæmia; but this condition will come about, so far as is known, in any building where acute surgical cases are treated, varying in degree according to the number of such cases, and the length of time it is used. Disinfectants have been tried, and various methods proposed to get rid of this evil. The plan now generally accepted as being the best is known as the "pavilion system," the pavilions being so constructed that they can be removed or destroyed whenever pronounced infected. The question now is, not should there be a change in our public hospitals, but how is it best to make this change? Why not purchase the block adjoining, or tear down a portion of the old building, and put up pavilions for the surgical cases? The perfection of the ambulance system, now carried out at Bellevue, (no where else in the world,) does away with the great necessity of smaller hospitals in different parts of the City. It is a well-known fact that police surgeons seldom see cases of accident. The surgeon, with his ambulance from Bellevue, having been telegraphed for, usually being there before them.

When the New-York Hospital was destroyed, the clinical advantages for medical education were vastly increased at Bellevue, but, if Bellevue Hospital is torn down and not replaced with another large hospital, the cases being distributed around in small hospitals, New-York must necessarily soon lose its position as the medical centre of the United States. Clinical instruction is as essential to medical education as the laboratory is to the study of chemistry; not for experimenting, but for the demonstration of that which is already known. If the plan of small reception hospitals is carried out, the patients will be deprived of the best medical skill, and salaries must be paid to the resident physicians, as is now done in the one on Centre-street and on Ninety-ninth-street; whereas, at a large hospital, where men of experience visit once every day, young men consider it an honor to get the position of resident physician; besides the expense and difficulty of getting suitable locations, the cost of managing would be greatly increased.

W. GILL WYLIE, M. D.
WOMAN'S HOSPITAL, corner Forty-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue.

A Railroad Passenger's Grievance.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Much has been said of the indifference of railroad companies to the convenience of passengers, but in all my experience I have never beheld such a total disregard of what is due to the traveling public as is exhibited at York, a station of the Columbia Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Yesterday I purchased a ticket at 11:40 for Columbia, and waited in the depot till after 12, and then, on inquiry, was told the train had left. No notice whatever was given, and as the train starts from the end of the depot it was entirely out of sight. I was put to much inconvenience and loss of time, and would like to know if, in such cases, there is any legal remedy. I should hesitate to trespass on your columns were it not that several parties doing business in the vicinity of the depot told me that passengers are left behind in the same way every few days, from the fact of the train being hid from sight, and often no notice whatever being given of its departure.

In view of the immense influence of a newspaper like THE TIMES, I believe if you would give this matter publicity it might have a desirable effect, and while the President and chief officials of a railroad may be too busy enriching themselves to be expected to give any thought to the rights of passengers, yet Congress could and should pass a law to compel them to properly notify passengers.

H. S.
COLUMBIA, Penn., Wednesday, June 18, 1873.

Another Railroad Outrage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I wish to inform you of the barbarous treatment I received at the hands of a conductor on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, Monday evening, May 26. I am a member of a drug-firm in this City, and travel part of the time selling goods. May 20 I bought a ticket from New-York to Cleveland, via Erie and Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and leaving here stopped at the large towns on the Erie, my ticket being received, punched, and indorsed, as is the usual custom.

On the evening of May 26, I left Hornellsville on train No. 1 for Jamestown. The conductor came round, punched my ticket and said, "The conductor on the next division will indorse your ticket after you leave Salamanca." He said this twice during the passage. Arriving at Salamanca John C. Hogg came aboard and proceeded to attempt the duties of a conductor. I tendered him my ticket, which he took, examined, returned, saying, "This ticket is not good; it has been ridden upon." I informed him what the Erie conductor said, and also that it had been ridden upon no farther than I had come. In proof of which I referred to a party of clergymen opposite who saw me get on at Hornellsville.

This would not satisfy, and he said roughly, "Pay your fare or get off." This I declined to do, and he then said, "I shall put you off at Randolph." I immediately took the addresses of several gentlemen present. The clergymen on the opposite then put their heads together, and Rev. J. R. Thompson, of Newburg, N. Y., came to me and advised paying fare under protest, as it was late at night and Randolph a small, obscure place.

I acted upon his advice, and when this place was reached, the conductor came in. I informed him "I would pay under protest, and would see the authorities at Jamestown." This he would not receive, but said gruffly, "You had a chance to pay once, but now you're going off." He seized my baggage, a brakesman roughly took hold of me and proceeded to eject me from the car. I then called upon all present to witness this outrage, and said, "I have a ticket which I tender, besides I will pay fare, but this he all refuses."

I found myself on the platform, and as the train moved off my overcoat was thrown in my face by this hog.

In a strange, small village at midnight with no hotel accommodations, I groped my way, and seeing a light, went to a house and slept on a lounge the remainder of the night. The next morning I arrived in Jamestown, and received the sympathy of my friends and fellow-passengers who saw this flagrant outrage.

This statement I am prepared to make oath to, and cite as witnesses Rev. J. R. Thompson, Mr. McGregor, both of Newburg, N. Y., and J. H. Williams, Warren, Penn.

Yours respectfully,
E. J. MOORE, No. 29 Liberty-street.

Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I too, like "Broad-street," am holder—a very small one—of Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, and desire to get at the truth of the matter, and to hold those responsible on whom responsibility should rest. Your correspondent says he understood 20,000,000 acres of land were pledged for the redemption of the land grant bonds. Looking over the files of THE TIMES of 1871 I find an advertisement of these bonds, issued by Morton, Bliss & Co., in which are the words: "The total amount of lands to which the company is entitled under grant from Government, is 12,080,000 acres." It seems, then, your correspondent had no grounds for supposing 20,000,000 acres were pledged for the bonds, but in the advertisement, Morton, Bliss & Co. distinctly state that 12,080,000 acres are so pledged. Now, are they so, or not? I bought my bonds after consultation with a friend, who assured me that I was quite safe in doing so, for Morton, Bliss & Co. would never deal in bonds they did not know to be good. Yet from your correspondent's report it would seem that Morton, Bliss & Co. don't know anything about the matter, and that after distinctly stating in 1871 that the bonds had a certain security at the back of them, they now declare they are quite uninformed on the subject. I may add that if 12,080,000 acres are claimed by the railroad company, and each alternate section is withheld, it is apparent the security is reduced just one-half in value, supposing the company had any rights to pledge their lands for the redemption of the land grant bonds. The Government, I believe, however, claim that these lands were included in the first mortgage.

B. HOLDER.

A Sample of Law Reporting.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Upon promise that a correction would be made in next volume, I concluded not to notice publicly the fact of the untrue statement of the decision of the case of Oneida Bank *vs.* Stokes, contained in last volume of New-York Reports; but the mistake is too inexcusable to be passed over so lightly. The judgment of the court below is stated to have been affirmed by the Court of Appeals, with costs, when the true decision of that court, and as published in the newspapers at the time, was that the judgment of the court below was modified by striking out the extra allowance of costs to defendants—amounting to nearly $3,000—and, as modified, affirmed, without costs. Though the Court of Appeals did not think that the trial of the case by Barnard when not at issue as to all the parties, and the granting of allowances against plaintiff after an only partial hearing of plaintiff's case, in a four hours' sitting, and with nothing before the court to base them on, of nearly $3,000—about ten per cent. on plaintiff's claim—was sufficient to justify the entire reversal of his judgment, yet the fact that they did not confirm his judgment as given, and as supported by opinion of Cardozo at General Term, is too consequential a fact to pass over in silence, and is worth a true statement in the newspapers as against a wrong statement in the "books."

Respectfully, S.

A School-Teacher's Complaint.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are informed by official authority that the salary for July, and perhaps for June, will not be paid before the close of school, which will render it impossible for the teachers to take the benefit of the coming vacation. The close, vitiated air of the class-room completely deranges the system, so that by the time the sultry days of Summer come every energy is exhausted, and our only hope is the strength to be gained by a sojourn in the country. When by the clashing of "the powers that be" we find that we are denied that last resort, or must go with a burden of debt to destroy every anticipated pleasure.

The salary for each month is fully consumed at the end of that time, and paying the expenses for June leaves us to depend upon the July money, which has always been paid us before the close of school for our vacation.

S. E. C.

A Boulevard Along Niagara River—The "Prospect Park" Charges.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

We hear there is a quiet movement being made at the Falls for the construction of a boulevard along the banks of Niagara River. We earnestly hope the enterprise will be a success. If there is any one thing lacking at that place in the shape of improvements, it is pleasant drives, without a toll-gate every mile or two. A grand boulevard along the banks of the river, extending toward La Salle, could be cheaply constructed compared with the difficulties encountered in other localities, and there is a possibility of yet seeing such extended to this city. The individuals who are interesting themselves in the enterprise are in earnest, and we hope when the proper time arrives, every resident in the vicinity mentioned will assist in opening up the grand free boulevard, as contemplated.

The Prospect Park Company, which has been so extensively "written up" in the past few weeks, opened its gates to the public on Sunday. Every one entering is presented with a card bearing the following announcement:

VISITORS WILL BE CHARGED AS FOLLOWS:

For entrance to the grounds, which embrace the most comprehensive views of both the Canada and American Falls to be had on the American side—for the day 20 cents each; for the year 50 cents each. For entrance to stairs and cars to the river and return—25 cents each. To Canada by cars and barges and return—50 cents each. One-half the above for persons under fourteen years of age. The attention of visitors is asked to the sublime view which may be obtained at the base of the American Fall. But from the barges, while crossing the river, the grandeur of the cataract is better seen and its power more perfectly realized than from anywhere else. The safety of the ferry has been tested by the experience of more than fifty years, during which not a single life has been lost upon it. Visitors are requested to report any interference with their personal comfort.

The Visits of Outside Barbarians and Their Results.

In an article on the visit of the Shah, the *Spectator* remarks: "It is said that the Shah intends to 'regenerate' Persia by importing into it the sciences by which, as Orientals conceive, the Westerns grow so strong. We all know what that means—that he wants railways, canals, irrigation works, and new cultivations; and that the engineers in search of work will throng around him. Let them do so, though he has sold a monopoly of material improvement to Baron Reuter, and though the political result will probably be what it has been in Turkey and Egypt—very slight, beyond a new excuse for exactions upon the people—but for heaven's sake keep him from studying our institutions and introducing pseudo-councils and parliaments into his States. What he wants in the way of political information is, how to learn the truth from every corner of his dominions, and that, we fear, English councilors cannot teach him. We shall not do him much good anyhow. The new desire of Orientals to see Europe is probably an error, for the sovereigns do not return enlightened, but cowed, with their self-respect diminished, their energies wasted, and their minds inflamed by that fury of despair and frenzy of imitation which, if all Levantine reports speak truth, have ended in making of the Sultan of Turkey a victim to the melancholia which ends in destroying all capacity for government. They cannot make Asia vivid with the vivid life of Europe, but still they will come, and must be hospitably received."

A Cat-Bird's Care for its Young.

From the Lancaster (Penn.) Express, June 18.

Some weeks ago a cat-bird took possession of a shade-tree in front of the residence of Mrs. Heise, on Locust-street, and built a nest, over which the male kept guard. Mrs. Heise has a very fine mocking-bird, which she placed in her window a few feet from the cat-bird. Whenever the former enlivened the neighborhood with his strains the cat-bird pounced upon his cage and made fight, which caused the warbler to keep silent. Yesterday a young cat-bird fell out of the nest to the pavement. Mrs. Heise stepped out of her door to pick it up, when the cat-bird lit upon her head and made such a vigorous fight that the good lady had to beat a hasty retreat, not, however, until our genial friend, And. Kaufman, came to her rescue. Mr. Kaufman placed the young bird upon the cornice over the front of his store, when the old birds came and took the fledgling by the lower bill and dragged it along the cornice several feet to a limb of a tree which touched the wood-work, and from thence they carried it along the limb to their nest, where it was deposited safely, the female getting upon the nest, and the male, as usual, taking a perch near by and keeping guard.

Statistics for the Week.

The arrests by the Police during the past week were 1,948. There were reported during the past week 474 deaths, 359 births, and 210 marriages, showing an increase of 19 deaths, 21 births, and 5 marriages, as compared with the preceding week. There were 7 cases of small-pox, and three deaths from that disease reported during the week.

GENERAL NOTES.

Suit has been brought against the State of Mississippi for the sum of $22,000 for printing the new Constitution and ordinances for the late Constitutional Convention. Gen. Ames, who was Military Governor when the work was done, refused payment on the ground that the charge was exorbitant.

Two stock-growers in Minnesota have made a bet of $1,000 a side upon the result of a race to be run in 1876 between two blooded colts born on their farms on the 22d of May last. The bet is to be considered off if either of the parties dies before the day appointed, or either of the colts dies or is seriously injured.

The Boston *Traveller* publishes every week a statement of the aggregate number of deaths in several cities and towns of Massachusetts during the preceding seven days. If it would name the cities, or, better, give their aggregate population, its statistics would have much greater value for purposes of comparison.

Twenty French Canadians have been induced to go from Ottawa to settle in Manitoba. Meanwhile the settlers in Manitoba are appealing to the Dominion Government to send troops to protect them from the Indians. Fifty recruits passed through Bangor, Me., en route, one day last week, and more are to follow.

A Mississippi paper mentions that Judge W. L. Sharkey was an object of suspicion to the rebel authorities, and it publishes a letter written by him in June, 1862, in which he refused to sell a negro girl for "cotton money, or, indeed, for Confederate money," saying that bad property as negroes might be, they were still better than the money.

There are 113 members of the present senior class at Yale. The average age is 22 years, 10 days; the oldest is 28 years, 11 months, and 6 days; the youngest 19 years, 5 months, and 16 days. The average weight is 148 pounds, 6 ounces; heaviest, 203 pounds; lightest, 92½. The average height is 5 feet, 7 7-10 inches; tallest, 6 feet, 2½ inches; shortest, 5 feet.

Ex-Gov. B. F. Perry has appealed to Gov. Moses, of South Carolina, to pardon James M. Allen, Treasurer of Greenville County, and save him from the ignominy of the penitentiary. Mr. Perry says Allen committed no fraud, and did only what he honestly believed he had a right to do, his only offense being paying out the school order of Jillson, Superintendent of Education, and purchasing pay certificates on the State Treasury without the consent of the Treasurer.

There are said to be forty granges, with a membership of more than 1,000, in Bourbon County, Kansas, and their association has already resulted in the procurement of agricultural implements at a discount of fifty per cent. on former prices, and general supplies at an average of twenty-five per cent. less. They are taking steps toward the erection of a mill for grinding their grain, and contemplate the incorporation of a company for the manufacture of their own implements.

Gov. Davis, of Texas, has vetoed a bill providing for printing all the laws of the State in German and Spanish. He says that he does not believe citizens of these nationalities have any desire to read the deluge of bills fixing a limit of the sale of liquor from one to six miles from some school-house or church, or the bills giving headright certificates to some individual, and that the few laws of really a general nature, will be printed in the public press, both in German and Spanish, without any cost to the tax-payer.

This extraordinary story of an extraordinary woman in Maine is told by the Portland *Press*: "Mrs. Hathaway, of Temple, will be ninety-nine years old July 1 next. She chews and smokes tobacco, and has done so since she was a girl. She formerly drank spirituous liquors, but ceased using them some years ago, on account of the high price, poor quality, and difficulty of obtaining a supply under the Maine Prohibitory laws. She does her own work, building fires, sweeping, cooking, and discharging all the ordinary duties of the head of a farm household."

Ex-Gov. Hoffman on the Changes in France.

The Albany *Argus* publishes the following extract from a private letter from ex-Gov. Hoffman, written in Paris May 29:

"On Tuesday, 20th inst., I went to Versailles to attend the session of the National Assembly, which meet in the Louis XIV. theatre in the palace there. Gen. Read kindly obtained for me from the President of the Assembly admission to his 'loge,' which is one of the proscenium boxes. The day was given up to the election of officers. Friday and Saturday, however, were the great days. I went out with Hon. Mr. Washburn and occupied a seat in the diplomatic box. The ticket of the Persian representative had been given me, and I suppose I may have been considered as representing Persia—pro tem. Lord Lyons was there for England, Prince Orloff for Russia, and there were also there the Austrian, German, and Swiss Ministers, &c. On Friday the Duc de Broglie opened the attack on President Thiers and his administration. The Minister of Justice replied, M. Thiers demanded to be heard, and, under the rules, the session was suspended until Saturday morning at 9 o'clock. At that hour the house was crowded, and President Thiers promptly ascended the tribune and spoke for nearly two hours. He is a very small man, advanced in years, but fresh and vigorous as a boy. The Assembly was under great excitement. It reminded one of a mass-meeting at home nearly equally divided in opinion, and I never supposed any legislative body having charge of the affairs of a great nation could conduct its business amid so much confusion and disorder. Thiers made a gallant speech. I, of course, could not understand all his words, but the general tenor of what he said was made clear to me and I could watch the effect. The combination of the elements opposed was too great for him; he was beaten and resigned his Presidency. His defeat, I fear, is a blow at republicanism in France. How long the combination can hold together, what its course of policy and conduct will be no one can tell, and speculation about the future of French politics is folly."

A Queer Sort of a Jail.

York County, Maine, recently spent [illegible] in building a new jail, and felt very proud of the result, until Wagner, the Isles of Shoals murderer, undeceived them. Now the Deputy Sheriff is credited with saying that every lock in it can be picked with a rye straw. Wagner remarked to the Sheriff last Tuesday: "You think you have me here all safe and sound; but I have no desire to escape, for if I desired to do so, I could go out at any time. Even if I was convicted I would not attempt to break jail, for if the people want my life let them take it here in Alfred." The Deputy Sheriff remarked to Wagner that there was no danger of his escaping, for he had been assured by Sheriff Warren that the cell where Wagner was confined was perfectly secure. "Well," says Wagner, "you just step around the corner and I will meet you there in two minutes." The officers thought they would humor the man and so stepped out of the alley and round the corner to another passage-way. Wagner in just about one minute came out of his cell and around into the alley where they were standing!

A Colored Woman's Efficiency at a Railroad Accident.

From the Norwich Advertiser, June 19.

Strange as it may appear, among the coolest of the passengers of the fated train, last Sunday morning, was a colored woman, as she was also among the most useful and untiring in her efforts to assist and rescue the sufferers. Down to the village she ran to rouse the people, requested them to bring pails and water, while others ordered axes, saws, &c.; and now the order of that woman seems to have been the wisest of them all, for the fireman, George P. Harvey, testifies himself that a bucket of water from her hands did actually save his life. In the excitement, in the tumult, this colored woman passed off without leaving her name, without the thank you of a less excitable person.

The Board of Excise.

The applicants for license at the Board of Excise, yesterday, were so numerous that the business part of the office was crowded until late in the afternoon, and 192 applications were received. The following were set down for investigation: Thomas Varley, No. 614½ Broadway, known to be the place kept by "Reddy the Blacksmith;" Edward Dickey, No. 82 Prince-street, reported as a basement concert saloon; Charles Brackett, No. 118 Eldridge-street, a basement resort for disorderly females; Julius Sriffen, No. 140 Hester-street, reported as a low and disorderly house, frequently requiring the aid of the police to preserve the peace; William Killinger, No. 159 Mott-street, a basement resort for thieves, and G. Albers, No. 60 West Houston-street, reported to be the regular resort of thieves and disreputable characters. The receipts of the office yesterday were $14,110.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1873.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

A cable dispatch announces that Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ has retired from the Chief Commissionership of the United States to the Vienna Exhibition. The American people may rest assured that Mr. SCHULTZ has not laid down the trust which he accepted as a matter of imperative duty without having done all that lay in his power to place the American Department in the best possible order at Vienna. Mr. SCHULTZ has already declared his opinion that the backwardness of the United States Exhibition has been partly due to the management of the Austrian Government. The imperfections of our display of machinery and other products of our industry must be laid, in great measure, on the Congress that failed to provide appropriations in time enough to be of service, as well as on the lack of intelligence with which these appropriations were employed. Mr. SCHULTZ continues his holiday tour over southern and eastern Europe with the best wishes of his fellow-citizens in New-York and with the well-earned gratitude of the country at large.

Gov. STRAW, of New-Hampshire, has done the Republican Party, of which he is a sterling representative, a signal service by declaring against removals from office on merely partisan grounds. Removals for good cause, he states, he is ready to make, but in deciding such cases, as they may arise, he will not take into consideration the politics of the official who may be under review. In assuming this enlightened position, we are glad to know that he is sustained by many of the most influential Republicans in New-Hampshire, who believe that the party interests, being identical with those of the people, will be best served by wholly ignoring partisan claims. When this view of the matter is generally received, civil service reform will be an established fact.

A clamor is being raised for the resumption of the ringing of the tower bells, which we are glad to find the Fire Commissioners manfully resisting. We hope they will continue to do so, as it is made solely in the interest of Tammany politicians, who cannot refrain from howling over an abolished office. The facts of this matter are too simple to be misunderstood, and can be given in few words: It cost $34,000 per annum in salaries to ring these bells, which never called the engines to a fire, because that they had been before notified by the telegraph alarm, and for a long time before the bell-ringing was wholly abolished, large districts of the City had been deprived of the supposed benefits of their clangor. If large portions of the City got along without the bells for years, all can do so, and a return to an expensive system, which has long been proved to be useless, will be inexcusable. Thus far Commissioners PERLEY, HATCH, and VAN COTT have wisely adhered to the reform they instituted immediately on taking office, and we hope they will not be cajoled or frightened into abandoning it.

By a dispatch from London we are informed that at noon of Friday the *Great Eastern* was in latitude 53° 45′ north, longitude 28° west, and had paid out 747 miles of the new Atlantic cable. Probably few people are aware that the laying of another cable under the ocean is in progress, and the popular indifference to a fact of such great importance is a proof that by frequent repetition what might be considered a miracle becomes an affair unworthy of serious notice. We all remember how every step in the laying of the first cable was watched with the most intense interest, and how even the second and third were noted as proofs of the progress of mankind. Now another is being laid, and the event excites no more attention than would the establishment of a new land line of telegraph between two unimportant towns.

Commendable celerity has been displayed in equipping the *Juniata* for the expedition in search of the *Polaris*, and the vessel will leave this port on Monday or Tuesday. Provided with all the appliances needed for an encounter with the rigors of the Arctic circle, the *Juniata*, it is hoped, will meet a happier fate than befell her predecessor in those inhospitable regions, and render unnecessary that more prolonged search which is intended to be made by the *Tigress*. It seems like a waste of effort and a sacrifice of human life to send expeditions into the Polar seas, but when brave men who have been sent thither by the Government are in peril, the course of the Navy Department must be approved. But when all who have been exposed to the dangers of the Northern latitudes are rescued or abandoned as lost, there must be an end to these expeditions. What is gained to science is not an equivalent for the loss incurred in human suffering.

The Spring Meeting at Jerome Park.

The growing popularity of running races in the United States has never been more conclusively demonstrated than in the results of the Spring meeting at Jerome Park which has just closed. The attractions of the little course in Westchester as a fashionable resort have been well established ere now, but the experience of this year shows in a far more decided way than ever before that its power of drawing out the people at large for a brief but exciting holiday is only limited by its capacity for accommodating spectators. Jerome Park leads off, in this vicinity, the great running meetings of the season. To this fact it owes a special degree of freshness and éclat, but in a sporting sense its priority in time somewhat interferes with its success. On the "off" days of the late meeting the sport may have been somewhat meagre, though never poor, and on the days which have drawn out the largest crowds there was some really splendid racing. But the fact remains that the great events of the season will come off at Long Branch and Saratoga. To these meetings, also, will be relegated the long races which old-fashioned sportsmen so constantly declare to be a thing of the past.

On the latter point, it is worth while to correct a very general misapprehension. It is no fault of the managers of the American Jockey Club that four-mile or even two-mile heats are not witnessed at the Jerome Park Spring meeting. Both these forms of long racing, with a three-mile dash superadded, are prominent features of both Monmouth Park and Saratoga programmes. People who long for a return of the good old days of the four-mile contests of *Fashion* and *Boston*, *Fashion* and *Peytona*, &c., forget that in those days racing events were much less frequent than now. Jerome Park, picturesque as it is to the ordinary observer, has no charms to the stable-owner as a three or four mile course. In this and other respects all the temptations to enter for long contests are on the side of Monmouth and Saratoga, and horses are accordingly withheld from any trying races in order to be ready to compete in the best possible form at the two great Summer meetings. The entries for the four-mile heats at Long Branch were closed as early as February, and are sufficiently numerous to give promise of good sport. A similar remark applies to the other long races at the same meeting, and the lover of old-fashioned contests could hardly expect to be gratified with their favorite type of sport at three different meetings, all crowded within the space of three months. The Fall meeting at Jerome Park may be relied on to furnish, as usual, at least one four-mile race.

As each Jerome Park meeting is expected to outdo its predecessor both in interest and attendance, a few suggestions may not be out of place. The very liberal popular support accorded to these meetings ought to enable the managers to dispense with the entrance fee exacted from the owners of horses of five per cent. on the value of the stakes. This would insure a very much larger number of entries, and a consequently much more varied field. Then the interest of the racing would be greatly enhanced by the introduction of a reform supplementary to the above; the granting, namely, of second and third moneys to the competing horses. This plan is followed in the West and the South with the most satisfactory results, and its establishment here would obviously tend both to invest the races with fresh interest, and to bring out a large number of horses which are now kept back by the exceptional strength of a particular stable, and the consequent increase of certainty about the holding of the first place.

About such suggestions there may be two opinions. As to the advisability of doing something to increase the comfort of the people who pay for admission to the grand stand at Jerome Park, there can be but one opinion. That the grand stand should have been erected so as to face the afternoon sun is a fault which cannot now be easily remedied, and the necessity for which probably arose from the peculiar conformation of the course. But it would be easy to contrive a more perfect adjustment of the awnings (sometimes not used at all) so as to make the front seats of the stand capable of comfortably seating at least another 1,000 persons, besides making the temperature of that inclosure much more endurable. Then, there is every year an increased number of people who reach Jerome Park by railroad, and an ever-increasing proportion of this class who prefer to walk from the siding to the course. A hurdle race is considered sport when participated in by horses, but when thousands of pedestrians are condemned to this form of exercise in addition to being compelled to tramp over a road encumbered with huge, unsightly stones, the thing ceases to be regarded as fun, and it certainly does not add to the popular attractions of the meeting.

The Conviction of Sharkey.

Rarely has retribution followed more slowly on the heels of crime, and never has it been less expected or more deserved, than in the case of WILLIAM J. SHARKEY, who was yesterday convicted of the murder of ROBERT S. DUNN, on the 1st of September last. At the time of its occurrence this crime produced a great sensation, because of its cool atrocity. There was a singular reluctance to bring the accused to trial, which led to a general belief that the case against him must be weak, and there was a fear awakened in consequence that what was believed to be one of the foulest murders ever committed in New-York, would fail to meet with adequate punishment. The prisoner was known as a notorious ruffian, who had often threatened human life, and whose conduct during his incarceration in the Tombs had furnished no evidence that he would not again defy the law if he was given the opportunity. A representative of the dangerous classes, and himself one of the worst among them, the conviction of SHARKEY means something more and better than the condemnation of a single criminal; it is a triumph of law over lawlessness, of order over disorder.

It is gratifying to know that this result has been attained without doing the slightest violence to the law. From the commencement of the trial Recorder HACKETT erred, if he erred at all, on the side of the accused. If ever a man had a fair trial it was SHARKEY, but it could not be considered strictly impartial, as every doubtful point was decided in favor of the prisoner. It was admitted in the beginning that the deceased came to his death by the act of the prisoner, as charged in the indictment, but it was claimed for the defense that the act was unintentional, and therefore constituted no crime at all. Yet it was understood the accused was willing to plead guilty to manslaughter in the first degree, and the jury was, therefore, confronted with a contradiction upon the part of the defense at the outset. All the facts of the homicide being clearly and indubitably given by the prosecution, District Attorney PHELPS rightly considered that the circumstances thus established needed little strengthening by argument. When the learned and able counsel for the prisoner had extenuated these facts to the utmost of their ability, Recorder HACKETT delivered the charge found in our columns this morning. Never did a judge so fairly use the law in favor of a person accused of crime, and, with all these advantages upon his side, SHARKEY was promptly convicted of murder in the first degree.

For once law and reason are in unison. No one who carefully considers the evidence can resist the conclusion that the jury reached the right decision. There was the threat to kill followed by the cool deliberate killing, and if such circumstances as these could not constitute the crime of murder, it was impossible to conceive of any that would. The jury did not, of course, take into consideration the general character of the deceased or the prisoner, nor the facts connected with the homicide which did not bear directly upon its perpetration, or the intent which preceded it; if they had, the decision would have been the same, but it would have been more quickly attained. It is true the verdict has occasioned general surprise, but only because of the difficulty experienced in obtaining a proper judgment in such cases. Everybody having any knowledge of the circumstances believed that SHARKEY had committed a murder, but very few believed that the law would say so. The recommendation to mercy with which the jury accompanied the admission of a self-evident truth, is a matter of little consequence; the great point was to obtain the verdict against the prisoner demanded by the facts.

But of course the prisoner seeks to evade the penalty which the law exacts for the crime of which he has been found guilty, and his counsel has moved for a suspension of sentence to afford time to move for a new trial. It is no wonder the Recorder inquired upon what such a motion would be based. The answer was a startling proof that our laws are supposed by lawyers to be framed to protect criminals and not society, for the counsel replied "that they would move for a new trial on the minutes—on the ground of misdirection of the jury by the Court." If there had been any "misdirection," it had been in favor of the prisoner, but whether there had been or not, it is at least certain that a new trial has seldom been asked upon such unsubstantial grounds. Whether it shall be granted is a question so entirely judicial that we do not propose to consider it. But we are sure that if it is granted, and because of it, in the end, SHARKEY escapes, there will be little encouragement to attempt to bring other murderers to justice.

The Canoe Regatta.

The large number of people who witnessed the canoe race, yesterday, no less than the large fleet of canoes which participated in it, proved the wide interest which has lately sprung up in this fascinating sport. A little more than a year ago, a traveling canoe had never been built in this country, and but one or two imported English canoes had been seen here. Now we have a large and flourishing canoe club, and three or four American canoe builders, whose work, judging from the comparison afforded on Saturday between the American and English built canoes, is at least equal to that of the best English builders. The success which attended the regatta must give an impulse to canoeing among us. Many of those who witnessed the race learned for the first time that the canoe is not built of birch-bark or propelled solely by paddles. The beautiful appearance of the tiny vessels under their racing canvas was as attractive in its way as is the more imposing array of schooners and sloops afforded by our Yacht Club regattas, and the spectators learned that the modern canoe is in reality a cheap and useful substitute for the yacht.

While the usefulness of sailing regattas, as a means of bringing the canoe into public notice and favor is conceded, the canoemen will bear with us if we suggest that sailing regattas are not the end and aim of canoeing. In fact the sailing regatta, though a delightful sport, is in reality a perversion of the proper purpose of the canoe. That diminutive craft is built for the purpose of cruising. It is for this reason that the canoe is made light enough to be easily carried; and built so as to afford a comfortable and secure sleeping place at night. Canvas is given to the canoe, to save the traveler from the exertion of perpetual paddling, but the very lightness of the craft, which is an indispensable feature of the traveling canoe, renders her an exceedingly ticklish boat to handle under a press of sail. Now a sailing regatta necessitates the piling of canvas upon a boat radically unsuited for carrying racing sails. It leads canoe men to sacrifice anything in the model and equipment of their boats to the one end of making them fast under sail. The better fitted a canoe is for racing, the more unfitted is she for cruising, and as the latter is the object for which the canoe is primarily designed, it is easily seen that the influences of sailing regattas is not to improve the model of the cruising canoe, but to pervert her into a mere racing machine.

It is not to be understood that sailing regattas are, therefore, out of place, or to be discouraged. There is no prettier sight than a canoe regatta, and it is to be hoped that hereafter they will be a feature of our Summer boating season. At the same time, the Canoe Club ought to use its influence in developing the cruising qualities of the canoe. For this purpose, regattas sailed with cruising instead of racing canvas; regattas in which the paddle is exclusively used, and matches in which the ability of the canoeman to drag his canoe out of the water and launch her again, and to get aboard her and bail her out after she is capsized, would be very useful. By all means let us have one or more annual sailing regattas, but let our canoemen see to it that they do not suffer the true purpose of the canoe to be lost sight of in their efforts to make their sailing regattas as brilliant and attractive as possible.

Who Discovered America?

If generally accepted opinion is to be taken for truth, the rewards of great discoverers are commonly bestowed in the inverse ratio of their merit. The name of COLUMBUS, for example, is perpetuated in but a tiny fraction of the vast continent he is reputed to have discovered, while that of AMERIGO VESPUCCI covers the whole broad tract from the Arctic Seas to Cape Horn. It is apparently in keeping, then, with this system, that the name of LEIF ERIKSON should be scarcely even heard of, and that a late proposal of certain of his enthusiastic countrymen should be received with doubtful surprise. The proposal in question comes from Mr. OLE BULL, Prof. ANDERSON, of the Wisconsin University, Senator JOHNSON, and other Norwegians of note, and is to the effect that a monument should be raised to the memory of ERIKSON, as the discoverer of the American Continent. It is meant to build the monument at Madison, Wis., in season to permit its inauguration on the national centennial, in 1876. The projected cost is ten thousand dollars, part of which has already been raised by Mr. BULL's concerts, and a further sum is expected by Prof. ANDERSON's lectures. Many celebrities have promised to assist, if living, at the inauguration, including Mr. BJORNSON, the well-known poet; and it is intended to make the occasion one of memorable significance, as establishing the fame and pretensions of the true discoverer of America.

The question at issue has been discussed before, although never, to our knowledge, in the English tongue, with anything like comprehensive examination or trustworthy conclusions. Since the publication of IRVING's *Columbus* in 1827 certain Icelandic manuscripts, preserved in the public archives at Copenhagen, have been, for the first time, translated from their original language. These "Sagas" give detailed accounts of the early discoveries of America, and the fidelity of the version is assured through its being the work of Prof. CHARLES RAFU, who ranks as the first authority on Northern antiquities and linguistics. The genuineness of these manuscripts is declared by Prof. RAFU to be beyond doubt; their freedom from modern interpolation is attested by scholars who have seen the originals, and by many more who have seen *fac similes*. The story, as told in the Sagas, is that one BJARNE HERRJULFSON, a Norwegian, owner and Captain of a vessel, was on his way to Greenland in 986. A violent wind forced him to the southward, and he sighted the American continent, or, as he and his countrymen called it, Vinland. He did not land, but when weather permitted he made his way to Greenland. On going back to Norway he was much blamed for not landing in Vinland. Subsequently LEIF ERIKSON, son of ERIK THE RED, who discovered Greenland in 984, bought HERRJULFSON's ship, and with thirty-five men, sailed to make the same discovery to effect which COLUMBUS set forth from Palos in 1492. In the year 1000 ERIKSON landed on the coast of New-England, and spent the Winter of that year at or near Fall River, in Massachusetts. At this place, seven years after, THORSON KARLSEYNE and his party left the celebrated "Dighton Writing Rock" inscription. In 1002 an expedition reached Vinland, headed by THORWALD ERIKSON, who was killed by an Indian arrow, and buried at a spot now called Garnet Point. The skeleton in armor, dug up here a generation ago, and sung by LONGFELLOW, is supposed by some to be that of this adventurer. At all events, we are assured that on the examination of part of the armor by BERZELIUS, the famous chemist, he declared it to be of the identical composition of Norwegian armor during the tenth century, and of the same style of manufacture.

There were several expeditions after this, according to the Sagas, extending to 1347, when the last of which any record exists took place. At that time the black plague broke out in Norway and greatly reduced the population. The accounts say the mortality diminished the people from 2,000,000 to 300,000. Such a sweeping calamity accounts for the cessation of expeditions, and also, perhaps, for the comparative silence of the Norwegians respecting the discoveries already made. It is also plausible to conjecture that they might have been willing to keep the knowledge to themselves, hoping to profit by it at a more favorable time thereafter. The "Old Mill," as it is called at Newport, is of course held to be a relic of these original discoveries, and the writings in Latin of ADAM of Bremen are appealed to in evidence of the substantial truth of the narrative of the "Sagas." ADAM visited the Danish King, SVEND ESTHIDSON, and afterward wrote an account of his visit. In this account allusion is made to a land discovered far away in the Atlantic, called "Wineland," because vines that produce good wine grow there spontaneously. Now, supposing the whole tale to have a groundwork of fact, there is certainly something highly significant in the circumstance that COLUMBUS was in Iceland in 1477, and might easily have heard reports there that strengthened, if they did not originate, the purpose carried out by him fifteen years after.

It may be hard, after collation of all the best testimony, to deny to the Vikings, or Norsemen, the credit of discovering, on the east side, the American continent. Whether they were the original finders, as against the possible travelers of the Mongolian races, who made their way hither by Behring's Straits to found the cities of Central America, the Empires of Mexico and Peru, and to degenerate in their Northern offshoots into our own Indian tribes, is another and most interesting problem, which future researches may enable us to clear up. In the meantime, as the son of ERIK the Red was undoubtedly a very plucky fellow, as well as a dashing seaman, we are glad to know that a monument is to be erected to his honor, and that leading representatives of the hardy and worthy race to which he belonged are foremost in a design which is archæologically and nationally of such remarkable interest.

How to Avoid Malaria.

This is the season when auction sales of suburban real estate are matters of almost daily occurence. Men who have lived in the country, and are acquainted with its delights and miseries, look with pathetic interest upon the young married pair who have decided to purchase a country home, and who, with a calm assumption of their invulnerability to malaria and mosquitoes, are occupied, while on the train, in estimating the increase in value of their intended property during the next five years, and the probable cost of keeping a cow to supply their contemplated family with fresh milk. Alas! within a twelvemonth the chills and fever will claim them as a lawful prey, and unless they have the courage to wait, with unfaltering faith in quinine, until they are safely acclimatized, they will be eager to sell their "desirable villa lot" at its original price, and the cow of their young love's dream at a vast sacrifice, in order to return to the discomforts and hopelessness of City boarding-house life.

For, whatever auctioneers and dealers in suburban real estate may profess, the chills and fever are to be found in every locality within a radius of twenty miles from the City Hall. The disease exists in certain wards of this City, and desolates the low regions of Brooklyn. It is abundant in Westchester; virulent in New-Jersey, and a household word in Long Island. Of course it is worse in some localities than it is in others. Certain towns, by judicious drainage, have greatly mitigated its prevalence and strength, while in other towns it is the chief feature of every-day life. Sometimes it will nearly disappear from a particular village for two or three years, only to return with renewed vigor and virulence. That every man should deny the existence of malaria in the neighborhood of his own residence is to be expected, such being the curiously demoralizing result of the chills and fever that even the average deacon, in the agony of his daily chill, will chatter out a quavering denial that the disease has ever existed in his village. That any man of experience in observation should place any faith in such denial is, however, surprising, for if there is any one fact which is beyond dispute, it is that, go where you will, in the vicinity of New-York, the malaria is ready and waiting for you.

To decide that this fact is a sufficient reason for avoiding the country and declining to purchase suburban property is, however, a great mistake. There is, of course, a choice of localities, and no one should needlessly take up his residence in a village where the malaria is notoriously abundant. It may, however, be truthfully said that in the majority of suburban towns no one need suffer from chills and fever if he takes intelligent care of his health. The hundreds of young and inexperienced people who every year take up their residence in malarious districts exhibit a reckless defiance of intermittent fever, which usually brings its own punishment with it. They neglect to keep their cellars thoroughly drained; they persist in playing croquet without hats or coats until late in the evening, and then, in an overheated state, sit for an hour on the piazza, until the damp night air has chilled them through. Or they select some sluggish stream as an eligible place for boating after sunset, or take long evening walks along its margin. Of course they cannot do these things with impunity, and when they finally succumb to the disease which they have invited, they lose their temper and their patience, and abuse the country as a costly and deadly snare.

If those who are about to buy suburban property at this season would make up their minds to select ground that is reasonably high, to properly drain their building-lot, and take measures to keep their cellar absolutely dry; if they would resolve to shun rivers and river-banks after sunset; to postpone work in the garden until after breakfast, and to neither play croquet nor sit in exposed situations after the dew begins to fall, they would, in ninety-nine instances out of a hundred, successfully defy the malaria. In nearly all cases of the disease, the patient can trace its origin to some imprudence on his part. To avoid these imprudences is easy, and if they are systematically avoided, the country becomes a safe as well as a cheap and pleasant place of residence.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

City Affairs.

The week just ended has been uneventful enough to please the most bitter opponent of theatrical entertainments. The performance of "Jane Eyre," first offered on Wednesday, may be pleasantly remembered, but the novelties presented elsewhere can certainly not be spoken of as worthy of recollection. This week's announcements disclose no greater promise. We observe that the bill at Wood's Museum is to be changed, Mr. J. M. Ward appearing until further advices in the "Winning Hand," and Mr. J. H. Jack and Miss Annie Firmin acting every afternoon, except Saturday, when the regular evening programme is interpreted. At the other houses the familiar actors and plays may be seen. The lovers of music are more kindly treated by the fates: Mr. Thomas' admirable orchestra at the Central Park Garden, and Mr. Eben's forces at the Rink prevent any complaint as to a dearth of good concerts during the Summer months.

SIGNOR SALVINI'S ENGAGEMENT.

The fact that Mr. Maurice Grau has engaged Signor Salvini for a series of representations in the United States, has already had notice in this place. Signor Salvini is to make his début in America at the Academy of Music on the evening of Sept. 22. In view of the high rank of the artist, we republish, as possessed of interest, the following passage concerning Signor Salvini's performance in "Othello," from Mr. W. W. Story's "Roba di Roma." Mr. Story writes:

"Salvini, who is of the same school of acting as Modena, has almost an equal genius. His *Saul* is a wonderful performance, worthy to stand by the *Louis XI.* of Modena. The mixture of rage and insanity in this tormented spirit—his trances when the facts of the world around him disappear before the terrible visions conjured up by his brain—the subsequent intervals of painful weakness and senile sorrow—are expressed as only an actor of great imagination could express them. So too, his *Othello*, in another way, is quite as remarkable. The tragedy moves on with an even and constantly-accelerating pace from beginning to end. The quiet dignity of the first scenes, where he shows the gentle manliness of his love, and pleads his cause—the turbulent changes of passion when, stung by the poisonous insinuations of *Iago*, he tortures himself by doubts, and writhes at last in the toils of jealousy and madness—the plaintive sorrow and pathos of his suffering—the fierce savageness of his attack on *Iago*, when, in a moment of revulsion, he seizes him by the throat, and, flinging him to the ground, towers over him in a tempest of frightful rage—his cruel, bitter taunting of *Desdemona*, when, wrought upon by *Iago*, he believes her guilty—and the last fearful scene before the murder, where he bids her confess her sins and pray, are given with a gradation and power, compared with which all English representations seem cold and artificial. Nothing is European in his embodiment of *Othello*; it is the inflammatory passion of the East bursting forth like fire, and consuming a noble and tortured nature—it is the Moor himself, as Shakespeare drew him. In the last interview with *Desdemona* Salvini is wonderful. Like a restless tiger in his cage, he ranges to and fro along the furthest limits of the stage, now stealing away from her with long strides and avoiding her approaches, and now turning fiercely round upon her and rolling his black eyes, by turns agitated by irresolution, touched by tenderness, or goading himself into rage, until at last, like a storm, he seizes her and bears her away to her death. In all this Salvini never forgets that the Moor, though maddened by jealousy, acts on a false notion of justice, and not of revenge:

Oh I were damned beneath all depth in hell
But that I did proceed upon *just* grounds
To this extremity.

After the deed has been accomplished, what can exceed the horror of his ghastly face as he looks out between the curtains he gathers about him when he hears *Emilia's* knock, or the anguish and remorse of that wild, terrible cry as he leans over her dead body after he knows her innocence—or the savage rage of that sudden scream with which he leaps upon *Iago*? But this is the last outburst of passion. Henceforth to the end nothing can be more imposing than Salvini's representation of the broken-hearted Moor. He resumes his original bearing. He is calm in his resolution and dignified in his despair. Nothing remains but death, and he will die as becomes his great nature. His last speech is grand, simple, and calm. After these words:

I took by the throat the circumcised dog
And smote him—

he pauses, raises himself to his full height, and looks proudly round; then hissing out 'Thus,' he suddenly draws his curved knife across his throat, and falls backward dead."

Miscellaneous Home Gossip.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett has been given a copy of *Plutarch's Lives*, in five volumes, by his Titusville admirers....Mr. John Gilbert acted last week at the Boston Museum. He lately visited the *Gazette* office and paid his fortieth subscription to that journal....The Vokes are still at the Boston Theatre....Boston papers mention that it is said to be definitely settled that Mr. Arthur Cheney will not rebuild the Globe Theatre unless in conjunction with other parties....Miss Katie Putnam was at McVicker's Theatre in Chicago....The performance given at the Boston Museum for the benefit of the family of the late Mr. Selwyn, was exceedingly successful....The Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, reviewing the dramatic season in Philadelphia, says: "The regular season at the Walnut has lasted forty-two weeks. Of this period nearly twenty-two weeks were occupied by first-class stars, who ranked as follows as regards the amounts of money which they succeeded in placing in the treasury of the theatre: Miss Neilson played for three weeks, and the receipts were $27,000. Miss Charlotte Cushman played for two weeks, and the receipts were $18,000. Mme. Janauschek played four weeks, and the receipts were $35,000. Mr. Sothern played for eight weeks and three nights, and the receipts were $60,500. Miss Agnes Ethel played for two weeks, and the receipts were $14,000. Mrs. Chanfrau played for three weeks, and the receipts were $12,800, or an average of $750 per night."....The Boston *Traveller* of June 13 supplies the following critique on Mr. W. F. Gill's début as a public reader: "After a selection upon the organ, Mr. Gill appeared, and was received with hearty applause. In an easy, graceful manner, with the confidence that his study has made well founded, he acknowledged his reception from the reading-desk. His first selection was Caroline Southey's 'The Young Gray Head,' which he gave with deep pathos and sentiment. Waller's 'Magdalena, or the Spanish Duel,' followed, and was very brightly interpreted. Hood's 'The Report from Below' and Poe's 'Raven' concluded the first part of the programme. The latter was read, not in the conventional style, by any means, but with a power, a depth of insight, and a conception that stamped it as the best of the evening. As far as such a selection could show it, the reading of 'The Raven' exhibited an originality rarely seen in public readers, and a closeness of application to the thought of the writer, that made the delivery clear in its intention. The elocution throughout was very fine. Of the second part of the programme, the best rendered were Waller's 'Isabel Clare,' and Trowbridge's 'The Vagabonds.' The rendition of the latter was like a *genre* picture, and strong dramatic effect characterized each phase of the poem. Mr. Gill gave Mark Twain's 'Curing a Cold' and 'The Pilot's Story' of W. D. Howells, consecutively, and the wide difference between the colloquial style of the one, and the terse style of the other, aptly showed the range of the reader's powers. The evening concluded with a selection from Mr. Gill's own writings, *Reminiscences of School Life*, by which the audience was provoked to frequent bursts of laughter. The evening's readings certainly showed that Mr. Gill possesses most of the main qualifications for a successful reader—a fine presence, rare intelligence, and ability to interpret well; his voice is strong and very pleasant, and his gestures graceful and expressive. We doubt not during the next season he will be heard in many places, and wherever heard the verdict will be a favorable one."

Foreign Notes.

M. Capoul has reappeared at Drury Lane....M. Faure, the singer, has just parted with his collection of modern French pictures, which sold for over £30,000. A Delacroix brought more than £3,000....*Figaro* is requested to deny the truth of the paragraph which appeared in the *Orchestra*, to the effect that Mme. Parepa-Rosa had taken the Lyceum Theatre for English opera in the Autumn. Mme. Parepa never had any such intention....Among the musical instruments at the Exhibition of Vienna is the piano on which Francis Schubert composed most of his melodies. It is nothing more than a worn-out old spinet....Miss Litton had taken the Queen's Theatre, in London, which was to open on the 21st of June. Shakespeare's "King John" was to be performed, and a new actress, Miss Clive, was to appear in the part of *Constance*....*Galignani* says, in relation to affairs at the Paris Athénée: "An opera in four acts, 'Raphaël,' the libretto by the late M. Méry and the music by M. Bellini, said to be a nephew of the great composer, has appeared here and failed. All the first act passes in declarations from the great painter to the *Fornarina*, sometimes as a model, and sometimes as a woman, almost nothing being said but '*Tu es belle! Je t'adore! Je t'adore! Tu es belle!*' Afterward the action is complicated by the love of *Farnèse* for the *Fornarina*, and of *La Vanuma* for *Raphael*, carried to such an extent that she endeavors to poison her rival. At last, after many incidents, amid which the thread of the story is almost lost, the great painter dies, to be lamented by all. *Vanuma* confesses her crime with many others unknown to the audience, and the production terminates. The honors of the first representation were certainly for the public. The audience listened patiently to the end, taking things at first seriously, but afterward giving way to laughter. The number of airs and duets is prodigious, but not always remarkable for melody. M. Bellini need not fear any rival claims for the paternity of the music. Still, all was not barren, as we remarked a pretty brindisi at the commencement, a duet between *Raphael* and the *Fornarina*, and, among the numerous concerted pieces, a striking chorus in the third act. But, on the whole, the performance was a non-success."....At the recent annual festival of the Royal General Theatrical Fund, in London, Mr. J. M. Bellew, (the reader and elocutionist,) in response to one of the toasts, thus alluded to his visit to this country last Spring: "I feel bound, on a day when I have only just returned from America to say a word of that great and hospitable country. There is a home in which every artist from England is welcomed with open arms. There is no one that can cross the line and go to America connected with this and kindred professions that is not received as a brother and his interests promoted. Received as I was, I wish to speak of it in deepest gratitude at the present moment. Then, with regard to the theatre, we have no theatres in this country like theirs. In merely the matter of architecture, and also in the matter of preservation against fire, I wish our architects would go over there and see them, and then imitate them."

OBITUARY.

Rev. E. W. Jackson.

Rev. E. W. Jackson, a Methodist minister and temperance lecturer, died in Middletown, Conn., Wednesday. With Neal Dow and others, he stumped the State of Maine for the prohibitory system, which was first adopted by the "Star of the East." During the late civil war he was for several years chaplain of a general hospital in Washington. When President Lincoln was assassinated, Mr. Jackson was selected by the Masonic fraternity to head the funeral procession as grand chaplain during its passage through Washington. He afterward joined the South Carolina Conference, and labored for the temperance cause among the freedmen, acting under the auspices of the Congressional Temperance Society. While in that section he became personally acquainted with many Ku-klux outrages, which induced him to come North and stump the State of Maine for Grant, during the late Presidential campaign. His remains were taken to Maine for interment.

VIENNA EXHIBITION.

The American Department Not Well Represented—Where the Blame Lies.

The following is an extract of a letter, received by a gentleman in this City, from one of the United States Commissioners in Vienna:

"We are now fairly unpacked. All the 'goods, wares, and merchandise' sent to this exposition by the great American nation are lying about in full view. It only remains to arrange them in groups, and display them to the best advantage. What will be the judgment of an intelligent American on the result?

He will be disappointed, and even mortified; disappointed because he will miss from the collection so many of those small but convenient articles for the farm and house which so distinguish our country; mortified because he sees England, and even the smaller nations of Europe, bear off the palm which properly belongs to us, and could have been secured if there had been proper management. Who is to blame? Primarily Congress. It is true the President early called their attention to the subject. It is true that he appointed an agent. But without an appropriation until within a few days of the sailing of the two national ships, how could any agent promise aid to contributors?

It is no answer to say that it was 'well understood' that Congress would pass an appropriation, for if they had failed to do so, many gentlemen who gave encouragement to exhibitors would have been involved in personal liability far beyond their means to pay.

The most that the agent could do at any time was to say that, in his judgment, an appropriation would be made, and that national ships would be assigned to convey articles to the exposition free of charge. With this uncertainty, is it to be wondered at that we have here only such goods as will command a sale, and a profit to the manufacturer, such for instance as sewing-machines and agricultural implements generally? These would have been here if the Government had not given aid, but if our Government thought it worth its while to appear here at all, they should have commenced in time—announced their policy and thus given all the mechanics of America a fair chance. Such opportunity has not been afforded them, and the disgrace, if such is to result, is not theirs, nor does it altogether belong to the commissioners or agents."

Ex-Senator Wigfall's Speech in Baltimore.

The Baltimore *Sun* gives the following report of the remarks made by ex-Senator Lewis T. Wigfall, of Texas, when called out at the decoration of Confederate graves in that city on Tuesday:

"Cries of 'Wigfall,' 'Wigfall,' from a dozen or more persons, brought ex-Senator Lewis T. Wigfall, formerly of Texas, to the stand from among the audience, where he had been from the beginning of the proceedings. Mr. Wigfall was looking to be in good condition, scarcely a bit changed from the days of his fiery career in the United States Senate, except in the gray, which now begins to whiten his beard and closely cut hair. He came up the steps of the platform, hat in hand, and, advancing to the front, shook his head at the audience, drank a glass of water, and said he was gratified to find there were some few here who still remembered him. He could scarcely express his feelings on this solemn occasion; his heart was almost too full for expression. But, he said, it was consoling to know that if the cause is a 'lost cause,' the spirit that maintained it still exists. [Applause.] It was pleasing to know that there is something that men care for in this country besides material prosperity; it was hopeful that those who love truth still cling to its precepts, and God grant, he said, that the day may soon come when we, the children of the sires who fought for the liberty of 1776, may realize that blood-bought birthright in the establishment of the sacred principles of self-government. [Applause.] He was not one of those who cry peace, peace, peace, when there is no peace. He was yet wearing manacles, which were not gilded, and which cut deep into the flesh; and he was not afraid or ashamed to raise his voice and cry out, 'Away with this false sentimentalism,' which he believed in his heart of hearts was doing more to demoralize the people of this country than anything else. If we are still rebels, trying to break up the best Government the sun ever shone upon,' [laughter and applause,] throw down that statue, break it into fragments, and scatter the dust of the dead and their bones to the four winds of heaven, and go home to sackcloth and ashes. The speaker then, fully aroused by the old fire, proceeded to analyze the causes of the war, briefly reviewed Mr. Lincoln's position, and revived the old, exciting topics of 1860-61, to the evident discomfort of the occupants of the stand and others, who came up from the audience, among them several prominent politicians, who held hurried and whispered consultations. One of the members of the collection committee went to Gen. Trimble and told him that the committee wished to report. As soon as Mr. Wigfall made a pause in his elaborate argument of the war and its causes, Gen. Trimble informed him of the fact. Mr. Wigfall, turning to the audience, announced that the president had informed him that the committee wished to report their collections. He also said that would cut him off. He would therefore stop, and, leaning over the railing, said to the audience, 'he supposed his sentiments were not relished.' [Cries of 'Go on!' 'Go on!' from various quarters.]"

The Doctrine of Secession—What the Rebel Soldiers Thought.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Some few Confederates have taken exceptions to that part of Col. A. W. Slayback's Decoration Day speech, in which he admitted the inherent weakness of the secession idea and the perception of it by the Confederate soldiers at an early stage of their struggle. It is the first acknowledgment of the fact, we believe, that has been made by a Confederate officer, and it is not surprising that it should attract some attention. Col. Slayback said:

"They (the Southern soldiers) cast their eyes upon the Government at Richmond, and its Constitution recognizing the right of any State in certain contingencies to set up a separate nationality for itself, with its little President and its little Senate, its little Supreme Court, and its little navy, with its palmetto, its pelican, or its lone star for a flag, and the soldier began to ask himself, 'For what am I fighting?' 'Will my children be better off when the wrongs I am redressing shall have been succeeded by others of greater magnitude?' 'Will my constitutional rights that will remain to me in either event be as safe under the new nationality as under the old?' And what can posterity gain for exchanging for still another experiment the illustrious fabric that Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, and Adams, and the brave, wise, and good men who shared their counsels and dangers, established and bought with the blood of my ancestry of the Revolution of 1776?' It was this appalling logic which fastened upon the minds of Southern soldiers,

'Like phantasms, or a hideous dream,'

and then, and not till then, did their hearts begin to fail them."

THE TURF.

Close of the Spring Meeting of the American Jockey Club—Five Excellent Races.

Yesterday brought the Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club to a close. The club has been particularly favored by fortune, as the weather has been dry and the track in excellent order for fast time from the first day. Preparations had been made for a great crowd to witness the concluding event, and the Forty-second-street Depot was besieged at an early hour by a vast throng eager to get seats in the cars. Many were wise enough to take the morning trains, and thus escaped the tortures inflicted by the railroad company in packing the passengers like so many herrings. It was but a short ride to the course, however, and the crowds were soon entering the gates of the Park amid dense clouds of dust, and when the bell rang for the first race there were probably 10,000 people within the inclosure of the Park, while on the hill overlooking the course three or four thousand free spectators endeavored to enjoy themselves. The original programme called for four races, but the three-mile dash not filling, two others were substituted, and an excellent day's sport was the result. The details will be found below.

THE WEATHERBY STAKES.

The opening event of the day was the Weatherby Stakes, for three-year olds, three-quarters of a mile. This stake was named in honor of Mr. Weatherby, the compiler of the English stud-book, while on a visit to this country two years ago. There were thirty-two entries in the stake, and five of them were marked as starters. These were: August Belmont's ch. c. Count D'Orsay, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington, by imp. Eclipse; M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellow Craft, by imp. Australian, out of Aerolite, by Lexington; A. Belmont's ch. c. Silk Stocking, by Kentucky, out of imp. Fluke, by Wormesley; Hunter & Travers' imp. blk. c. Strachino, by Parmesan, out of Mary Bell, by Hetman Platoff, and James A. Grinstead's gr. c. Crockford, by Lightning, out of Mishap, by imp. Knight of St. George. The latter came from the West with a grand reputation, and the Western men supported him strongly. The Eastern stables, however, were not without staunch supporters, and consequently the betting was very heavy, as the subjoined figures will show:

Silk Stocking, Count D'Orsay }	$265	$380	$295
Crockford	430	300	460
Strachino	300	555	200
Fellow Craft	60	110	75
Total	$1,055	$1,925	$1,070

The Western division were, however, doomed to disappointment, and they looked chapfallen, for the Belmont colors captured this valuable stake, worth $4,700.

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and three-quarters, they were started from the extra stretch behind the judges' stand, and when the flag fell Fellow Craft went immediately to the front, followed by Strachino, second, Count D'Orsay third, and Silk Stocking and Crockford together. As they went under the club-house hill they were all in close order, but on going out of sight Count D'Orsay appeared in front, Strachino second, and Fellow Craft third, but going to the front. When they reappeared on the lower turn, Fellow Craft was found to be cutting out the work two lengths in the lead, Count D'Orsay in the second place, Silk Stocking and Strachino side by side, and the favorite in the rear, and apparently waiting and watching Count D'Orsay. Fellow Craft ran very fast, and came past the three-quarter pole three lengths ahead of Count D'Orsay, who now began to make his run, Silk Stocking and Strachino were running together in the third place, and Crockford was still in the rear. Up they came and a splendid struggle ensued. Fellow Craft kept the pace very hot, and shot past the judges' stand a length in front, Silk Stocking second, half a length in front of Crockford, who had now passed Count D'Orsay, and Strachino in the rear. As they went round the turn again Fellow Craft still kept to the front, and his backers were in ecstacies, but Silk Stocking was soon with him again, and when they passed the quarter-pole they were head and head, a length in front of Count D'Orsay and Crockfrod, who were also head and head, Strachino in the rear, but close up. Coming under the hill again, Crockford left Count D'Orsay, passed Fellowcraft and Silk Stocking, and assumed the lead amid the cheers of his backers. As they went out of sight Count D'Orsay followed his example and was soon in the second place, and began the chase after the favorite. When they reappeared Crockford was leading half a length, Count D'Orsay second, two lengths in advance of Silk Stocking, third, Strachino fourth, and Fellow Craft now in the rear. In this position they passed the three-quarter pole and turned into the homestretch. "Crockford wins!" shouted the Western division, but their enthusiasm was not of long duration, for Count D'Orsay soon passed him. Strachino, in the meantime, made a final effort, and coming with a rush, passed Crockford on nearing the goal. He could not reach Count D'Orsay, however, who won the race by a length in 3:11; Strachino second, two lengths before Crockford; Silk Stocking fourth, and Fellow Craft fifth.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—The Weatherby Stakes, for three-year olds; $200 entrance, half forfeit, with $1,000 added. Winner of the Belmont Stakes to carry seven pounds extra; of the Ladies' Stakes five pounds extra. One mile and three-quarters.

A. Belmont's ch. c. Count D'Orsay, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington. Palmer....1
Hunter & Travers' blk. c. Strachino, by Parmeson, out of May Bell. F. Gray....2
Jas. A. Grinstead's gr. c. Crockford, by Lightning, out of Mishap. Heyward....3
A. Belmont's ch. c. Silk Stocking, by Kentucky, out of Fluke. Evans....4
M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellow Craft, by Australian, out of Aerolite. Emile....5
Time—3:11.

THE FREE HANDICAP.

The second event was a free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, a mile and a quarter, in which there were seven entries, five of whom started, viz.: R. W. Walden's gr. g. Brennus, M. A. Littell's b. c., by Jerome Edgar, out of Minnie Minor; Carroll & Corr's b. f. The Nurse, D. J. Bannatyne's ch. h. Stockwood, A. Belmont's ch. m. Woodbine, and Buckley & Tully's b. c. Buckden. Again were the knowing ones at fault, as they backed the Belmont stable heavily, because it happened to win the first race. The winner turned up in Stockwood. The way the knowing ones suffered will be readily seen from the figures:

Woodbine	$650	$600
Buckden	150	170
Stockwood	65	105
The Nurse	100	90
Edgar colt	80	110
Total	$1,045	$1,075

THE RACE.

The brigade were mustered at the three-quarter pole, and without much ado they were sent off, when Stockwood went immediately to the front, followed by Brennus in the second place, the Edgar colt third, and Woodbine fourth. As they rushed up the stretch Stockwood made the pace strong, and when they passed the judges' stand he was showing the way by two lengths, Brennus and Woodbine being next head and head, the Edgar colt in the fourth place, The Nurse fifth, and Buckden sixth. As they flew round the turn Stockwood was still in the van, but Woodbine had shaken off Brennus and got within a length of Stockwood. The pace was strong, and when they passed the quarter-pole they were well spread. Stockwood was a length in front of Woodbine, who was the same distance before Brennus, Buckden and the Edgar colt being on equal terms, while The Nurse was struggling in the rear. They now came under the hill, and Stockwood shot away two lengths, Woodbine still running in the second place, Buckden third, Brennus fourth, the Edgar colt fifth, and The Nurse still in the rear. As they were going out of sight Buckden was moving up toward Woodbine, and the latter closing upon the leader. When they reappeared on the lower turn, however, Stockwood was two lengths in front of Woodbine, and she a length before Buckden. As they came round toward the three-quarter pole Woodbine moved up and was soon at Stockwood's head, and when coming up the homestretch appeared to be in the lead. Buckden in the meantime was making fine progress and was close upon them. When they reached the lower end of the stand Woodbine had enough of it, and Stockwood came to the front, while Buckden took the second place from Woodbine. He now made a game struggle for the race, but Stockwood held his own and won it by half a length in 2:12. Buckden second, four lengths before Woodbine. The Nurse was fourth, the Edgar colt fifth, and Brennus sixth.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Free handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, if not declared out, with $500 added; the second horse to receive $125 out of the stakes; to close and name at the course by 6 P. M. on the 19th June; weights to appear at 11 A. M., and declarations to be made by 4 P. M. on the following day; one mile and a quarter.

D. J. Bannatyne's ch. h. Stockwood, 5 years, by Asteroid, out of Alabama, 100 pounds....1
Buckley & Tully's b. c. Buckden, 4 years, by Lord Clifden, out of Consequence, 100 pounds....2
A. Belmont's ch. m. Woodbine, 4 years, by Censor or Kentucky, out of Fleur de Champs, 100 pounds....3
Carroll & Corr's b. f. The Nurse, 3 years, by Australian, out of Zone, 75 pounds....4
M. A. Littell's b. c., 3 years, by Jerome Edgar, out of Minnie Minor, 78 pounds....5
R. W. Walden's gr. g. Brennus, 4 years, by Lightning, out of Brenner, 98 pounds....6
D. D. Withers' ch. h. Vespucius, aged, by Planet, out of Columbia....dr.
Time—2:11.

THE MILE DASH.

The third race of the day was a selling race, for all ages, dash of one mile; the winner to be sold for $1,000, and allowances for those entered to be sold under that figure. This had closed with five entries, all of whom were stripped for the contest. The knowing ones had suffered two defeats, and now surrounded the pool-stand like hungry wolves. Their efforts to get out of a very tight place were frantic, and the pool-selling was very heavy. The starters were Gerald, aged, by imp. Mickey Free; Liverpool, 3 years, by Planet; Sanford, aged, by Uncle Vic; Quits, 3 years, by imp. Eclipse, and Winesap, 5 years, by Vandyke. The pools sold mostly in favor of Quits, with Sanford as second choice, at the following rates:

Quits	$270	$410
Sanford	305	310
Gerald	65	80
Winesap	93	125
Liverpool	75	80
Total	$805	$1,005

THE RACE.

The send-off was a fair one, with Sanford first, Quits second, Liverpool third, Gerald fourth, and Winesap fifth. Old Sanford immediately set to work at making a strong pace, and going round the turn was a full length in the lead, Quits still in the second place. They now began to "string out," and when they passed the quarter-pole Sanford was showing the way by two lengths, Quits second, a length before Gerald third, who was two lengths ahead of Liverpool, he being four lengths away from Winesap. They were now running under the hill, and Sanford was still making the running two lengths before Quits, who was now two lengths away from Gerald, he being still two lengths before Liverpool, while Winesap carried Littell's colors still in the rear, but a little closer than before. In this way they went out of sight in a dense cloud of dust, and when they made their reappearance on the lower turn, Sanford was still holding his own two lengths ahead of Quits, who was three lengths in advance of Gerald, the others in the same positions. The race was now clearly between Sanford and Quits, for when they were at the three-quarter pole the others were beaten off. As they came up the homestretch, Quits was forced to her best and received the lash, but Sanford held tenaciously to the leading position, and, despite the efforts of Quits' jockey, she failed to reach Sanford, who beat her home by a length in 1:46½. Gerald was third, six lengths behind Quits, and the same distance before Liverpool, while Winesap was fifth, the same position in which she started.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse of $400; entrance money to second horse; the winner to be sold for $1,000; if entered to be sold for $750 allowed 3 pounds; for $500, 7 pounds; for $300, 12 pounds; one mile.

Jos. Donahue's ch. h. Sanford, aged, by Uncle Vic, out of Dolly Carter, 104 pounds....1
Hunter & Travers' ch. f. Quits, 3 years, by imp. Eclipse, out of Columbia, 80 pounds....2
Jno. Boughrum's blk. g. Gerald, aged, by imp. Mickey Free, out of Rosetta, 98 pounds....3
R. W. Walden's ch. c. Liverpool, 3 years, by Planet, out of Novice, 83 pounds....4
M. A. Littell's b. m. Winesap, 5 years, by Vandyke, out of Nina, 104 pounds....5
Time—1:46½.

THE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

The next race to receive the attention of the multitude was another selling race of a mile and three-quarters, and this had seven entries, viz.: Gerald, Brennus, Conductor, Vespucius, Chickabiddy, Bessie Lee, and Sanford. Again were the old stagers in the wrong, and their crowning misfortune occurred in this race, for old Vespucius, who made his first appearance in two years, and sold in the field, won the race, and gamely too. How the "innocents" were slaughtered by ill-fortune will be readily learned from the subjoined figures:

Bessie Lee	$300	$510
Chickabiddy	200	620
Sanford	170	305
Brennus	95	230
Gerald, Vespucius, Conductor } Field	160	230
Total	$935	$1,895

THE RACE.

The starter got them in position in a short time, and the flag dropped to a very good start, Chickabiddy going to the front, with Bessie Lee in the second place and Vespucius third, the others all in a bunch. As they went toward the hill Vespucius ran through the crowd and was soon in the lead, with Chickabiddy in the second place and Gerald third, the others running in a ruck. In this way they vanished from sight behind the bluff, and on reappearing Vespucius was still in front, with Chickabiddy second, Gerald third, and Bessie Lee fourth, while the others were considerably "mixed." When they turned into the homestretch and came up, they presented a most beautiful sight. The whole lot were running in a bunch, and the enthusiasm was great. When they passed the judges' stand, Vespucius was but three-quarters of a length in the lead of the group, but when they went round the turn, he got away a full length, by which distance he passed the quarter-pole. Bessie Lee had shot out from her companions and was in the second place, Chickabiddy third, and Brennus fourth, and in this way they were lost to sight round the hill, but on reappearing on the lower turn, Vespucius was still leading a length, while Chickabiddy was in the second position, and Bessie Lee third. As they approached the three-quarter pole, Bessie Lee was urged forward, and in the twinkling of an eye had taken the second place from Chickabiddy, and began a march upon Vespucius. She finally lapped the horse, and looked as if she were winning, but Vespucius had another link left, and in a brilliant finish beat her home by half a length in 3:11, the time of the Weatherby Stakes. Chickabiddy was third, a length behind Bessie Lee, Brennus fourth, Sanford fifth, and Gerald sixth.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse, $600; entrance money to second horse; the winner to be sold at auction for $1,500; if entered, to be sold; for $1,000, allowed 4 pounds; for $750, 7 pounds; for $500, 12 pounds; one mile and three-quarters.

D. D. Withers' ch. h. Vespucius, aged, by Planet, out of Columbia, 104 pounds....1
Rice & McCormick's b. f. Bessie Lee, 4 years, by Hunter's Lexington, dam by Chorister, 93 pounds....2
D. Buckley's ch. m. Chickabiddy, aged, by imp. Australian, out of Kate Hays, 101 pounds....3
R. W. Walden's gr. g. Brennus, 4 years, by Lightning, out of Brenna, 93 pounds....4
Jos. Donahue's ch. h. Sanford, aged, by Uncle Vic, out of Dolly Carter, 104 pounds....5
Jno. Boughrum's blk. g. Gerald, aged, by imp. Mickey Free, out of Rosetta, 101 pounds....6
Time—3:11.

THE STEEPLE-CHASE.

Bringing the day's sport to a close, and with it the meeting, was the steeple chase of about two and a half miles, which had the following six starters: Duffy, Lochiel, Village Blacksmith, George West, Victor, and Sorrel Dan. The contest at the commencement was very exciting, but the latter part was very tame, and disappointed the spectators. The wagers on the result were very large at the following rates:

Duffy	$350	$300
Lochiel	365	350
Village Blacksmith	265	225
George West	155	355
Sorrel Dan, Victor }	105	120
Total	$1,180	$1,460

Before they were brought together Sorrel Dan ran away, and his jockey could not control him. He ran about two miles, and brought up at a hurdle just above the judges' stand, where he fell, and threw his rider heavily. The jockey, although seriously injured, was carried away and pronounced out of danger. Sorrel Dan was consequently withdrawn from the struggle. The others were now brought before the stand between the courses, and were soon in line.

THE RACE.

As the flag dropped, Lochiel bounded away first, Duffy second, George West third, Village Blacksmith fourth, and Victor fifth. Their first obstacle was a fence, which they all went over successfully, Lochiel first and Duffy second, Village Blacksmith third. They went round into the north field, where Lochiel and Duffy got away twenty lengths from the others. The contest was close between Lochiel and Duffy, and when they came under the hill they were together. Duffy then went to the front, and both took their leaps beautifully. They were now in the south field, and coming up toward the stand Lochiel went to the front, Duffy second, Village Blacksmith a hundred yards behind, and refusing to leap. The only real contestants were Duffy and Lochiel, and all was excitement as they came over the water-jump in front of the grand stand. Lochiel was over first, two lengths in advance of Duffy, and the pair went up the hill at the north end. Victor was now in the third place and George West fourth, but a very long way behind. Coming down toward the Club-house hill Lochiel bolted out of the course, to the disgust of every one present, and the race was virtually over, Duffy went on alone, and was a quarter of a mile ahead of George West, who was now second; Victor nowhere. Duffy came round easily, and won the race at his leisure by 100 yards; George West second. Lochiel, in the meantime, was brought to the course again, and went along, coming in third. Thus the race, which began so auspiciously, ended in a fizzle.

SUMMARY.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap Steeple-chase; purse $800, $200 of which to second horse; entrance free; entrance to be made by 6 P. M., on the 17th of June; weights to appear by 4 P. M. on the following day; three or more to start; about two and a half miles.

D. J. Bannatyne's br. g. Duffy, aged, by Hunter's Lexington, out of Ollo, 158 pounds....1
Joseph Donahue's ch. g. George West, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Mattie Innis, 140 pounds....2
J. B. Coffin's b. h. Lochiel, 5 years, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, out of Bonner, 154 pounds....3
J. Walden's b. h. Victor, 4 years, by Uncle Vic, by Scythian, 130 pounds....0
J. K. Lawrence's ch. h. Village Blacksmith, aged, by Vandal, out of Cholera, 152 pounds....0
J. Boughrum's ch. g. Sorrel Dan, aged, by Revenue, dam unknown....0

Thus ended the Spring meeting of the American Jockey Club, which has been a great pecuniary success.

The Turf in Indiana.

NEW-ALBANY, Ind., June 21.—A meeting of the Trotting Park Association, recently organized in this city, will be held, commencing on the 26th inst. The directors, in addition to a purse for the best time made on the track, offer liberal premiums to exhibitors of blooded stock. The track is exactly one mile in length. Good stabling is provided on the grounds, and the association is determined to make it the best course in the West. The owners of several noted Western horses have announced that they will be present with their horses.

Trotting at Suffolk Park.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 21.—A closely contested race took place at Suffolk Park today between the horses Lapier and Gen. Love, for $1,000, mile heats, three in five, to wagons. Lapier won in three straight heats. Time—2:37, 2:38½, 2:36.

PERSONAL NOTES.

A man of many gifts—Prof. Agassiz.

Mr. Richard Penistan has authorized the erection of a free public fountain in Philadelphia, to cost $2,000, at his expense.

Prof. L. Clark Seelye, of Amherst College, has concluded to accept the office of President of the new Sophia Smith College for Women, in Northampton, Mass.

The late Miss Lucy Osgood, of East Cambridge, Mass., bequeathed about $80,000 for educational and benevolent purposes, $12,000 of the amount going to Harvard College.

A Georgia paper freely expresses its displeasure at the poor taste displayed by ex-Gov. Herschel V. Johnson in "a covert attack" upon Gov. Smith in a speech at the banquet given him by the Macon Bar.

The St. Paul *Press* seems inclined to think that Gov. Austin will be nominated for re-election in Minnesota, notwithstanding he has refused to run again, on the ground that he cannot afford to hold the office longer.

Ex-Gov. Jewell gave a farewell dinner to the former members of his staff, at a hotel in Hartford, Conn., a few nights ago. They gave him a silver cup as a keepsake, and invited him to a dinner in this City before his departure.

Mr. T. W. Park, of North Bennington, has offered to give the University of Vermont a sum sufficient to add a third story to the library building, to be used for an art gallery, and to be open to the public, without charge, at all reasonable times.

Harvard College has directed that the name of Col. Robert G. Shaw, who was "buried with his niggers," shall be hereafter inserted in its triennial catalogue among the graduates of 1860, although he left his class shortly before Commencement Day.

The Halifax *Citizen*, of Thursday, mentions that Rev. Mr. Ancient had just received $537 37, Canadian currency, from the Boston committee, with a request that he should keep one-half himself, and divide the remainder among those most active in saving life at the wreck of the Atlantic.

A Boston paper would have us believe that a colored serving-woman in a house at which Hon. Henry Wilson has been visiting, in that city, knew him only as an invalid person who had been staying there for some time. To a caller who asked for the Vice President by name, she replied that she had never heard of such a person.

Mrs. Hannah Williams of Phœnixville, Chester County, Pennsylvania, was stricken with paralysis on Sunday evening last, and died in a few hours. And her sister, Miss Anna Radcliff, residing near by, was so affected by the news of her death that she too became paralyzed and died. They were buried together on Wednesday. One was sixty-two years old and the other sixty.

The people of Quincy, Mass., were so much pleased with Mr. Samuel T. Allen, the landlord of the Hancock House, which has been used for a hotel a quarter of a century, that they gave him a complimentary dinner and a silver service on the recent occasion of the closing of the house. The building, which has been purchased by Hon. Charles Francis Adams, for the purpose, is hereafter to be used as a boarding-house for the students at the Adams Academy.

BASE-BALL.

An Interesting Game Between the Mutuals and Resolutes.

The game between the Mutuals, of this City, and the Resolutes, of Elizabeth, N. J., which was played on the Union Grounds yesterday afternoon, was very poorly advertised, and consequently poorly attended, there not being more than 500 persons present. In the pools sold the Mutuals had the call at odds of 25 to 10, and several even bets were made that the New-Yorkers would win in two innings. In both instances the layers of the odds had hold of the right end of the rope, for the Jerseymen were wholly unable to hit Matthews with good effect. Pools were also sold on the game in Philadelphia between the White Stockings and the Athletics, and the Baltimore game between the Baltimoreans and the Atlantics. On the former game the Athletics were the favorites at odds of two to one, and even bets were made on their defeating their adversaries in two innings. When one considers that the "Whites" finally won by a score of 17 to 5, it will be readily seen how fa the betting men were at sea in this instance. Considerable delay was experienced in securing an umpire, so that play was not "called" till 4:10 o'clock. The Resolutes first wielded the ash, but with poor success. The same result attended the first effort of the Mutuals, so that when the second inning was begun the score stood a "duck's egg" for each side. In this inning, however, the gentlemen from Jersey were quickly put out for another blank, after which the "Mutes" got in two runs. In the fourth inning Hicks made a clean home run off a very hard-hit ball to and over left field. The Jerseymen, however, had to wait until the seventh inning for the solitary run which adorns their score, and but for an error by Higham they would never have secured this. Their batting was very weak indeed, so much so that in the second inning Hicks put the side out on strikes. The fielding on the part of the Mutuals, and their batting, too, for that matter, was the best they have shown this season. Two double plays are accredited to them, and with the exception of three errors by Hicks and one by Higham, their fielding was faultless.

The final innings stood 9 for the Mutuals and 1 for the Resolutes, giving a victory to the former.

NOTES.

The Rose Hill and Jasper Clubs (collegians,) play on the Union Grounds to-morrow.

Wednesday the Mutuals and Resolutes play again on the Union Grounds.

Yellow Fever in Brooklyn—Prompt Action of the Health Authorities.

Another fatal case of yellow fever was brought to the notice of the Brooklyn Health authorities yesterday, and there is but little doubt that several persons have been attacked by the malady in the neighborhood of its first appearance in State-street. The first case appears to have been that of James Enniss, residing at the tenement-house No. 13 State-street, and employed as a messenger boy at No. 3 Hanover-street, New-York. On Friday he came home early, feeling ill, and on the next day he was taken with all the symptoms of yellow fever in a virulent form, including the deadly black vomit, which continued until Tuesday, when convulsions were followed by death. Sanitary Superintendent Colton made a thorough investigation, and, in a written report, states that the symptoms were those of decided yellow fever, but is unable to trace the infection. The body of young Enniss was buried immediately after death, and his bed and bed-clothing were burned, and the house was disinfected. A brother of the deceased was taken ill on Thursday with somewhat similar symptoms, although not of so pronounced or aggravated a character. At present writing his condition is regarded as critical, and the house is to a certain extent under quarantine. The neighborhood is one of the poorest in the City—a region of garbage, of choked and overflowing gutters and decaying animal and vegetable matter, beyond the continual preventive measures of the guardians of the public health. It was feared that the infection might spread, and despite the precautions of the health officers, alarming reports reached the latter from the neighborhood yesterday. It was rumored that additional cases had appeared, and a consultation of the Board of Health was immediately held. The Commissioners visited the tenement-house, No. 17 State-street, where a Mrs. Leyden was found to be at the point of death. Her sister was also ill. The former had been confined a few hours before, and died shortly after the Commissioners left. The latter were unable to say whether either of these women was attacked with yellow fever, although the symptoms were similar to those of the early stages of that malady. Others in the neighborhood were said to be ill of yellow fever, but no further investigation was made. The streets were washed and disinfected, and the health officers were keeping up a continual surveillance of the infected neighborhood. The new Health Commissioners propose a thorough overhauling of the City. A few days since Gen. Jourdan inspected the Eastern District, and will insist that the Board of City Works shall clean First and other streets, which are in a neglected condition.

AMERICA'S WIMBLEDON.

The Inauguration—The Military Celebrities Present—Details of the Shooting—The Winners.

The National Rifle Association's ranges at Creedmoor were opened yesterday with an éclat which, though wanting the gorgeous ceremonial attending many other and more princely inaugurations, must, nevertheless, have rejoiced the hearts of all true National Guardsmen, and all true lovers of the rifle. No more glorious day could have been wished for by the 2,000 spectators who assembled to witness the shooting, though the competitors may, perhaps, have desired that the breeze had not been quite so strong. Soon after 9 o'clock the first train drew up at the Creedmoor Depot, being Gen. Shaler and his staff, Col. Church and the officers of the association, strong delegations from the Twenty-second and Ninth Regiments, the band of the Eleventh, several members of the Seventy-first, Twenty-third, and other regiments, and a large concourse of military men and civilians who take an interest in rifle-shooting. They marched to the range to the music of the band of the Eleventh, the K Battery firing a Major General's salute in honor of Gen. Shaler. Half an hour afterward another heavy train arrived, bringing detachments from other regiments and more visitors, but no Gov. Dix. The officers of the association waited and waited, but, although the Governor had telegraphed that he would be present, he did not arrive, and the day's proceedings were reluctantly commenced without his presence. But among the members of the association and the invited guests there was an assemblage of military men which showed how deep is the interest taken in this army revolutionary movement, a movement to convert our National Guard into a number of rifle brigades. Among the many present were Gen. Shaler, Gen. Ward, Gen. Abercrombie, Gen. Woodward, Gen. Franz Sigel, Gen. Liebenau, Gen. Graham, Gen. Jackson, Gen. Darling, Gen. Dayton, Gen. Funk, Col. Wrisley, Col. Church, Col. Squires, and other military notabilities.

The shooting in the matches, though not startling in its results so far as high scoring, was, nevertheless, commendable, considering that so many of the regiments have so little facility for rifle-practice. The day's experience certainly taught the competitors one lesson—that there are two great features in a rifle: first, accuracy of shooting, which depends on barrel and the cartridge, both as to the bore and the rifling of the barrel, and the adaptability of the bore to cartridges for long as well as for short ranges; the breech-loading mechanism being adapted to any kind of cartridge. Second, that the breech-loading mechanism, while being strong and admitting of rapid firing, should be simple in construction, not likely to get out of order, readily repaired, and easily manipulated by the common soldier. Many a competitor yesterday found this out before the day's shooting was over, and went home disappointed, if not disgusted. It is wonderful how nervous men can be when put to the test. Many a poor fellow lost his life in the war because, from want of familiarity with his weapon he was slow, and was shot down by the man he ought to have killed. It is an ascertained fact that many guns were picked up on the field of Gettysburg which had from two to eight charges in them. These difficulties were encountered by many of those who competed in the various matches yesterday, and many surprises were the result. In the first and second matches, open to all members of the association, many old and experienced riflemen faced the targets. The first was won by Mr. Bush, with a score of 15, including two bull's eyes, defeating Mr. Fincke, Mr. Madison and Lieut. Anderson, who all scored 14 each. Mr. Hiller won the match for all rifles at 200 yards, defeating Mr. Bush, Lieut. Anderson, and Lieut. Smoot. The National Guard match evoked the greatest interest, and resulted in a great surprise. It was won by Mr. Lockwood, (a son of Mr. Lockwood, the well-known publisher of Broadway,) of the Twenty-second Regiment, a young man of eighteen years of age, who has only handled a rifle for the past year, his score being 30 in the aggregate at the 200 and 500 yards range. Capt. Horsfall, also of the Twenty-second Regiment, made 3 bulls-eyes at the 500 yards range, but his other score did not come up to the mark. Young Lockwood was carried in triumph on the shoulders of his comrades to receive his prize, the gold badge of the association and $50. The fourth prize, given by Gen. Ward, for rapidity and accuracy of firing at the 100 yards range, was won by Henry Strube, of the Twenty-second Regiment. This result also was surprising, as Mr. Strube had been ruled out of the National Guard match after firing at the 200 yards range, in consequence of not having reached a sufficiently high standard in scoring to enable him to compete at the 500 yards range. It is a noteworthy fact that though many different kinds of rifles were used in the several matches, including the converted Springfield, Remington, Winchester, Metford, Ballard, and Ward rifles, every prize in all the matches was won by those who fired with the Remington rifle, except the last. This is the rifle which has lately been adopted as the standard arm for the National Guard of New-York State. Already 15,000 have been distributed, and the remaining 6,000 will shortly be delivered, when the National Guard of the State, numbering 23,000 rank and file, will be all armed with these rifles.

The following extract is taken from a letter from Gen. Sherman, just received by Col. Church, the President of the National Rifle Association. The General says:

> "When I was in England I heard much of the school at Wimbledon, which serves as the model for yours, and the judgment was universal that it gave great encouragement to their volunteers, which correspond with your National Guard, in the precision of fire, which is a chief excellence in troops. I therefore authorize you to say that I, in common with all the officers of the army, am pleased to know that you have organized this association in New-York on a scale that entitles it to the name of national."

OPENING OF THE RANGE.

The hour for the opening of the range had long passed before any note of preparation of the ceremony was given. Officers bustled about and looked important. Squads were quite bewildered as to whom they should report to, and all was in general confusion. A salute was fired from the battery, but for whom it was no one could tell. After waiting for a time sufficient to roast an old brave of the war, officers and teams crawled down to the 200 yards range. It would be useless to attempt a description of the shooting. Every man went to the butts with the expectation of winning; but when the test came, the bore of so many eyes through the shoulder-blades of the shooters was too much for their nervous system. The firing on the first and second matches was wild. It was on these two matches that the real competition occurred. A gentleman armed with a Berdan gun, provided with all the scientific appliances for sighting, was placed next a competitor belonging to a New-Jersey battalion, who not only had a telescope-sight, but shaded fore-sights. This breach of the rules of the National Association was pointed out to Gen. Franz Sigel. However, the Remington won the match, though it was curious to observe that some of the officers of the State National Guard did not know the difference between a rim, pin, or centre-fire. The shooting at the 500 yards range was somewhat wild, owing to the want of proper practice at that range. Some of the men did not know how to use the hausse sight, and handled their arms as if they were firing point blank. On the whole score on this match the Remington rifle made the best score, winning the match. J. O. Bushe, armed with that weapon, making 4, 3, 4, 2, 3—16, the highest score; Mr. Fincker, of the Rifle Association, scored, 14, and the other gentlemen first in the team making a respectable record, as will be seen in the score at foot. In the second score or shooting off there was little improvement, the same names appearing as the best men, Hiller, of the Ninth, armed with the Remington rifle, leading the score, winning the money prize and gold badge of the association.

The third match, exclusively for the National Guard, was a fairer competition than the two previous matches. In this team the men were armed exclusively with the Remington and the old converted Springfield. It was here the test of military, as distinguished from firing with pet rifles at favorite ranges, was practically decided. The squad of the Engineers from Willet's Point made some good shooting, but failed to come to the winning point. Sergt. Turner, a *sicile moustache*, made fair average shooting, but had the advantage of the use of the range for some time previous to the opening. The original programme was not carried out; teams of corps were separated and told off to butts where men of other regiments were firing, and it was almost impossible to find out where the Ninth, the Twenty-second, the Regulars, or any particular corps was firing. The shooting was indiscriminate, and no sooner would the bugle sound "Cease firing" than the contrary order would be issued from the trumpet of a neighboring orderly. It is almost a matter of impossibility to tell of the first and second matches. Every one seemed to be at sea, and making desperate efforts to secure a centre of gravity. At the opening of the second score at 500 yards, the shooting was very wild. Some of the officers made very fair scores, Mitchell, of the Eighty-fourth, making two bulls-eyes with a regulation Remington. The team at target No. 6, armed with the same weapon, made good shooting. If fact, there were very few rifles of celebrated makers used in the competition. There was the old and improved Remington, the Ballard, a sporting rifle, two Berdans, Russian pattern, and a few "scientific" pets of unknown makers. The Willet's Point men, armed with the converted Springfield, hoped to carry off the National Guard prize, but one of the team found his rifle unmanageable. He tried half and full cock, but the hammer struck on the shank and the gun would not work. A TIMES reporter asked the non-commissioned officers in charge of the two squads from the regulars as to their chances in the "Ward" competition match, and they all intimated that they would not like to put the regulation rifle to the test. They complained most bitterly that the men of the National Guard should beat them in this, the first qualification of a soldier. "But," said one, "what can we do? We have no range to practice at, no practical instructions, and our theoretical drill is not worth a button. We wont come to Creedmoor to be starved." A gentleman named Roebuck, a Captain in the Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps, fired from a muzzle-loading gun with loose powder, and though he didn't score many points, yet at private practice he is looked upon as the best shot. Col. Hitchcock, of the Ninth, made good practice with a sporting Ballard.

The Gatling gun was tested at 200 yards. After the gun being laid, and a few test shots fired, a perfect hail of projectiles was rained into the target, 6 by 6; all, however, though good line shots, were outers, to the right below, and within a space of less than two feet square. The Ward match was the great event of the day. An expert, armed with the Warburton rifle, and provided with a peculiar kind of cartridge box, which much facilitated the loading, was interrupted in his firing by Col. Church, owing to some irregularity which was not explained. Mr. Bush, armed with a Remington, fired at the next butt, and made seventeen hits out of nineteen rounds, at 100 yards.

The Government troops were not placed, Sergts. Kelly, Turner, and Sutton not coming up to the front, owing to want of practice and the "safe" like arrangement of their cartouche-boxes. Turner made eleven hits out of twelve shots, under disadvantage. When the prizes were distributed, the gentlemen of the Twenty-second Regiment presented their checks to Col. Church, and said they hoped that the amount of their prizes would form the nucleus for a handsome plate to be shot for by the National Guard. The first "Tir" of the National Rifle Association was, on the whole, a decided success, and passed off happily without accident, and to the satisfaction of the members, visitors, and the National Guard.

During the day telegrams were received from President Grant and Gen. Sherman regretting their inability to attend. The following is the summary:

FIRST MATCH.

Open only to members of the National Rifle Association. Distance, 200 yards; position, standing; weapon, any military rifle; rounds, five, with privilege of two sighting shots.

Prizes. Score.

First prize, gold badge and $25, J. O. Bush, N. R. A....4 3 4 2 3—16
Second prize, $15, Charles L. Finke, N. R. A....3 3 3 3 3—14
Third prize, $10, E. H. Madison, N. R. A....3 3 3 3 2—14
Fourth prize, $5, Lieut. Anderson, Fourth New-Jersey....3 3 3 2 3—14

Rifles Used by Winners—Bush, Remington, Spanish model; Finke, Remington, New-York State model; Madison, Remington, New-York State model; Anderson, Remington, New-York State model.

On the first match Finke and Madison made a tie, which was won by Finke by a score of 3.

SECOND MATCH.

Open only to members of the National Rifle Association; same distance and position as in first match; weapon, army-rifle, weighing less than ten pounds, and excluding hair-triggers and telescopic sights.

Prizes. Score.

First prize, gold badge and $30, John Hiller, Ninth New-York....3 3 4 3 2—15
Second prize, $15, J. O. Bush, N. R. A....4 3 3 3 2—15
Third prize, $10, Lieut. Anderson, Fourth New-Jersey....3 2 4 3 3—15
Fourth prize, $5, Lieut. W. S. Smoot, N. R. A....3 3 3 3 2—14

Rifles Used by Winners—Hiller, Remington, State model; Bush, Remington, Spanish model; Anderson, Remington, State model; Smoot, Remington, State model.

THIRD MATCH.

1st Prize—Private Lockwood, 22d N. Y.
2d Prize—Sergt. Major Alex. Rouse, 22d N. Y.
3d Prize—Lieut. J. S. Horsfall, 22d N. Y.
4th Prize—Capt. W. J. Harding, 22d N. Y.
5th Prize—Private Brill, 22d N. Y.
6th Prize—Capt. Head, 84th N. Y.
7th Prize—Private S. J. Kellogg, 23d N. Y.
8th Prize—Sergt. Brittenhousen, 32d N. Y.
9th Prize—Sergt. Freeman, 22d N. Y.
10th Prize—Private J. H. Stern, 23d N. Y.
11th Prize—Private Otto Schneelock, 32d N. Y.
12th Prize—Sergt. Magner, 22d N. Y.
Team Prize—22d Regiment, N. Y.

THIRD MATCH.

Team Aggregate.

	No. of men, 200 yards.	Score.	No. of men, 500 yards.	Score.	Total.
Twenty-third N. Y.	12	104	7	35*	159
Twenty-second N. Y.	12	80	5	18*	98
Twenty-second, N. Y.	12	138	10	127*	263
Second N. J. Battalion	12	49	2	4	53
Thirteenth N. Y.	9	73	6	14*	87
Thirty-second N. Y.	12	81	5	25*	101
Ninth N. J.	12	65	4	9	74
Nineteenth N. Y.	9	67	5	20*	87
Fourteenth N. Y.	7	19	..	18	78
Eleventh N. Y.	9	28	..	5	33
Seventy-ninth N. Y.	12	70	3	15*	85
Seventy-first N. Y.	10	74	4	14*	88
Ninth N. Y.	12	30	1	0	30
Twenty-eighth N. Y.	12	64	2	2	66
Fifty-fifth N. Y.	7	39	1	7	46
Sixth N. Y.	12	30	1	7	37
Fourth N. J.	6	16	1	4	20
Ninety-sixth N. Y.	6	19	1	0	19
Eighty-fourth N. Y.	11	64	4	21*	85
Engineers, U. S. A.	11	103	8	38*	141
Governor's Island, U. S. A.	10	58	3	12	64

*These are the ten highest scores.

FOURTH MATCH.

First Prize—Drum Major G. A. Strube used Ward-Burton gun.
Second Prize—W. S. Smoot used Remington.

The Brooklyn River Mystery—The Body Identified.

The body found in the river at the foot of King-street, South Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, was yesterday identified as that of Charles E. Diehl, of No. 323 Grand-street, Williamsburg. Two other claimants appeared to demand the body, but yesterday afternoon Mr. Charles C. Stanley, who had known Diehl intimately for some time, called at the Morgue, and, after a close scrutiny of the remains, concluded that the body was that of Diehl, and it will accordingly be delivered over to the relatives of the latter. Mr. Stanley, who knew the deceased well, scouts the idea of suicide, and says that Diehl was a man of sanguine temperament and very unlikely to do violence to himself, especially with $21 in his possession. Diehl was an insurance agent, and left home in September last for a trip to Germany. He seems to have changed his mind, however, and wrote his wife shortly after leaving, saying that he was on his way South. He afterward wrote from Key West, Fla., and it is supposed that since then he has been an officer on a steam-ship line plying between Southern ports. On one occasion he wrote a letter to his wife, saying that he was tired of traveling, and intended returning home. Nothing was heard from him since. When the letters were written he appeared to be in good spirits.

Accident on the Elevated Railroad.

Yesterday afternoon the derrick employed for placing in position the iron columns for the support of the Elevated Railroad at Thirty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue fell, and two men were seriously injured. James Morgan, aged twenty-seven, a resident of Jersey City, surveyor of the road, was struck by the falling derrick, and his left leg and right shoulder-blade fractured. John F. Schroeder, who was passing at the time, had his right leg broken. The injured men were attended by Dr. Osborn, and were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The Burroughs Murder Trial.

The Van Winkle-Bogert trial was continued, yesterday, in the Passaic County Court. Several witnesses were examined, but their testimony was unimportant. Mrs. James F. Smith testified that Burroughs and his daughter Tillie had lived with her in August, 1871. Tillie had continued to live with her up to the time of Burroughs' death. Burroughs had called there the Monday after Thanksgiving, and made an appointment to go to New-York. As he did not keep it, she sent Tillie to her father's house to ascertain the cause of his absence. Tillie returned and said he was sick. Sent her down three times that week, every day the next, and thrice the week before Christmas. Went with her Christmas day and found the house locked up. Tillie then went and found Libbie at Burroughs', and after some hesitation Libbie let them in. Witness inquired why the back room was locked, and Libbie said that Burroughs kept his clothes there. Tillie Burroughs, daughter of deceased, testified that the prisoner had once asked her father how much he would take for the bedroom set of furniture, and that he said $60 or $70, and Bogert said he would give $30, which offer her father refused. Witness testified at length to the circumstances of her father's illness, and told how he had said he believed he was poisoned, and Libbie said, "No; if he was poisoned he would turn black;" also, how she had offered to go for a doctor, and Libbie had said, "Never mind, I will go for one." Witness gave testimony precisely similar to that given at Libbie Garrabrant's trial, of which full particulars were published at the time. Her evidence, however strong against Libbie, has little or nothing to do with the prisoner. The case was closed for the State at 5 P. M. The defense will open to-morrow morning, and will probably occupy two days.

Stabbing Affray Between Boys.

Last evening Tomaso Lagomarze, an Italian lad, fourteen years of age, of No. 140 Worth-street, and Jeremiah Sullivan, aged thirteen, of No. 33 Park-street, quarreled in Worth-street, and during the fight which ensued Tomaso drew a pocket-knife, and stabbed Jeremiah in the head, inflicting a severe wound. Tomaso was arrested, and Sullivan was taken to his home.

The Late Horace F. Clark.

The funeral services of the late Horace F. Clark will take place this afternoon, at 4:30 o'clock, from the Madison-square Presbyterian Church. After the services the remains will be conveyed to Woodlawn Cemetery by special train leaving the Grand Central Depot at 6 P. M.

The New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railway will run a special train from Springfield this morning, leaving at 8 o'clock, for the accommodation of the directors and other friends of Mr. Clark who desire to attend his funeral. If there are any friends of the family who would like to take the train, it will stop for them at any point on the route.

The Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company also held a meeting yesterday, and passed appropriate resolutions and a vote of sympathy to the family of Mr. Clark.

ACTION OF THE CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, held on the 21st day of June, 1873.

The death of Horace F. Clark, a member of the board, having been announced, it was *ordered* that the following be entered upon the minutes, and that a copy thereof, signed by the proper officers of this company, be transmitted to his family:

In the death of Horace F. Clark, the members of this board have lost one with whom they have been long and closely associated; one upon whose counsel they could always depend with confidence; one whose activity in the interests of the enterprise they represent was untiring and efficient; one the recollections of their personal intercourse with whom will always be pleasant.

Mr. Clark became connected with the railroad interests of the country at a time when they were comparatively small. Being in the full vigor of physical and intellectual manhood, and bringing to bear upon these interests the force of his strong personality of character as well as the unreserved application of a mind highly cultured and strictly trained, it may be truly said that the great progress of the railroad system, and its healthful development to its present magnitude, are largely and directly due to his labors—labors into which he entered with an energy almost unsurpassed—labors which, no doubt, led to the event they are now met to consider.

An earnest participator in everything relating to progress; an officer in the various companies forming the line of railroads connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific—reaching from ocean to ocean—crossing our entire country, and the master spirit in many of them; with a ready comprehension of the complicated questions and relations incidental thereto and a fertility of mind and capacity for adaptation that never failed—great, indeed, is the space made vacant by his death.

A man and a gentleman—a true and a steadfast friend. What more can be said?

To those who were bound to their late associate by the closer ties of blood and kindred, the members of this board give, individually, their earnest sympathy, and sadly put on record this tribute to the memory of Horace F. Clark.

HARD INDEED IS THE FATE of that ruptured person who really believes in his ignorance that his affliction is incurable. The New Elastic Truss, without Metal Springs, is worn with perfect ease night and day, retaining the rupture securely at all times till a permanent cure is effected. This Truss is sent by mail everywhere by the Elastic Truss Company, No. 683 Broadway, New-York City, who furnish circulars free on application.—*New-York Independent.*

SUICIDE.—Dear TIMES: Shocked as were your readers to-day by the suicide of a young man in Brooklyn, they were no less startled by the cause alleged—"fever and ague"—and told by his physician it was "incurable!" Sirs, that doctor was too frank, in view of ordinary professional remedies.

Your acceptance of our gift of $500 worth of medicine for the poor children and their friends might possibly have saved the life of this and other suicides. Magic Cure for Chills and for Fevers.

No. 98 Liberty-street.

—Advertisement.

TWO HUNDRED PIANOS AND ORGANS, of first-class makers, new and second-hand, will be sold at lower prices for cash or installments, or for rent in City or country, during this week, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than have ever been offered before in New-York. Call and examine or send for price-list.—*Advertisement.*

CENTURY WHISKEY, the crême de la crême of all whiskies.

Pure and mellow Century Whiskey.

For sale by druggists and first-class dealers. Century Whiskey.—*Advertisement.*

A Bouquet of Rare and Delicate Odor—BURNETT'S FLORIMEL. For sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

The Best Braces or Suspenders in the world are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at retail by all furnishing or clothing-stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

Peerless Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Drawers, Scarfs, Ties, Cravats, Bathing Suits, &c.
UNION ADAMS & CO., No. 637 Broadway.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WM. EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.

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Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye!—Batchelor's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

For an Elegant Summer Hat of superior quality, go to ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Electricity for the Afflicted Applied by DR. CHAMBERLIN, No. 7 West 14th-st.

MARRIED.

BARNUM—WATTS.—On Tuesday, June 17, at the Church of the Advent, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, Ohio, by Rev. Francis Lobdell, assisted by Rev. Peter Tinsley, Mr. FRANK M. BARNUM, of New-York City, to Miss EVIE, daughter of the late William Watts, of Cincinnati.

COWDREY—THORNE.—At Davenport's Neck, New-Rochelle, on Thursday, June 19, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, FRANCIS H. COWDREY to JOSEPHINE, daughter of the late William S. Thorne.

KRAUS—BOELTE.—At New-York, on the 19th inst., Prof. JOHN KRAUS, of the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., to MARIA BOELTE, daughter of Judge E. Boelte, Sr., Jr., of Mecklenburg, Germany. No cards.

SANDERSON—COX.—On Thursday, 19th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, at Auburn, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Cox, of Bronxville, assisted by Rev. Dr. Charles Hawley, of Auburn, Mr. SIDNEY A. SANDERSON, of Brooklyn, and MARY CLEVELAND COX, youngest daughter of James R. Cox, Esq., of Auburn.

SYLVESTER—MOSHER.—On Saturday, June 21, at St. John's Church, Varick-st., by Rev. W. H. Cooke, HORACE C. SYLVESTER and ADA MOSHER.

DIED.

HULBERT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, June 18, 1873, of scarlet fever, FRANCIS MOORE, only child of the late George F. Hulbert, aged 3 years, 6 months, and 11 days.

KENNEDY.—On Friday, June 20, 1873, JOHN A. KENNEDY, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, the members of Getty Lodge No. 11, Mount Hebron Encampment, and the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York I. O. of O. F., also the members of Manitou Lodge, No. 106, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Central M. E. Church, 7th-av., near 14th-st., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock.

I. O. O. F.—The officers, past officers, representatives, and members of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of New-York, and the officers of subordinate lodges and encampments of New-York and vicinity, are requested to meet in Odd-fellows' Hall, Grand and Centre sts., New-York, on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements for the Order to participate in the funeral ceremonies of Past Grand Sire JOHN A. KENNEDY.

CHARLES V. CLARK,
Grand Secretary and Grand Scribe.

GETTYS LODGE NO. 11, I. O. O. F.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1873.

The members of this Lodge are hereby notified to meet at their room at Odd-fellows' Hall on SUNDAY, June 22, at 1:30 o'clock, in regard to the death of Brother P. G. Sire Kennedy.

By order. EDWARD BROWN, N. G.
G. H. WETJEN, Secretary.

PLYMPTON.—On Friday, the 20th inst., at Troy, N. Y., ELIZA M. PLYMPTON, widow of the late Col. Joseph Plympton, United States Army, and daughter of the late P. W. Livingston, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

STOUGHTON.—In this City on Thursday, June 19, Hon. H. E. STOUGHTON, aged 50 years.

Funeral at Bellows Falls, Vt., Sunday, June 22.

SCHERMERHORN.—At Florence, Italy, on 8th June, 1873, ADELINE E. SCHERMERHORN, widow of Peter Augustus Schermerhorn, aged 55 years.

TIFFANY.—On Friday, June 20, at Saratoga Springs, FRANCIS A. TIFFANY, in the 64th year of his age.

The remains will be conveyed to Cambridge for interment at Mount Auburn.

WASS.—At No. 277 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, June 20, JOSEPH MATTISON, only child of Jerome B. and Lydia M. Wass, in the 13th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 23d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

WIGHT.—On Saturday morning, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of Franklin Wight, in the 30th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 415 Madison-av., on Monday next, 23d inst. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

WILKINS.—On Thursday, June 19, PHILIP B. WILKINS, aged 51 years.

Funeral services at St. Ignatius' Church, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Monday, 23d June at 10 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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New styles of Parlor, Library, Chamber, and Dining Suites.
Down-town stores—No. 277 Canal-st., one door east of Broadway; Nos. 199 and 201 Fulton-st., three doors from Church-st., New-York.

AMERICAN FLAG FOR SALE—36 BY 24 feet; cheap. Call at office of RATHBONE, GREIG & CO., No. 176 Broadway, New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 181 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BATH—IN HEALTH AND IN DISEASE; History, Philosophy, and Uses, only 25c.; muslin, 50c. The Hydropathic Encyclopedia, 1,000 pages, 300 engravings, $4 50. Disease of Throat and Lungs, 25c. Hygienic Hand-book, a practical guide for the sick-room, $2. The Science of Health, $2 a year; $1 for six months. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25c.

POLITICAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—UNION LEAGUE CLUB.—A special meeting of the Club will be held on MONDAY EVENING, June 23, at 8:30 o'clock, to take action on the death of JOHN A. KENNEDY.
By order of the President.
GEORGE H. B. HILL, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—SEATS FREE—REV. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor. Services on the SECOND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY in TAMMANY HALL, East 14th-st., near Irving-place, at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. In the afternoon a short lecture on *The Prayer Book.*

"AN ORGANIZED POWER."—REV. JUSTIN D. FULTON, D. D., will preach in the Hansen-place Baptist Church, (corner Hanson-place and Portland-av.,) Brooklyn, on LORD'S DAY MORNING and EVENING. Subject in the MORNING—*The Church of Christ an Organized Power.* Services commence at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED AND welcomed.—Rev. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor of the Berean Baptist Church, corner of Downing and Bedford sts., will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Subject in the evening—*The Unpardonable Sin.*

AT ROBINSON HALL, ENTRANCE through Robinson House, No. 18 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square—Mrs. F. O. HYZER, inspirational speaker, lectures at 7:30 P. M. The children's lyceum meets at 10 A. M. Conference at 2:30 P. M.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, COR-ner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York. Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Divine services SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, COR-ner of Market and Henry sts. Rev. Dr. E. HOPPER, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, Madison-av., corner 45th-st., Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH, Pastor.—Morning subject—*God Everywhere.* Evening subject—*The King of the Jews Your King.* Sunday-school and Bible-class at 3. Prayer meeting, Friday evening.

CHURCH OF RECONCILIATION, 31ST-ST., west of 2d-av.—There will be services each SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., during the Summer; illustrations from *Pilgrim's Progress.* SUNDAY EVENING; E. SOLLIDAY WIDDEMER, Pastor. Seats free.

CHRIST IS COMING!—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Time and Manner of the Second Advent.*

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 22d inst., at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Rev. Dr. CONRAD will preach in the morning. In the afternoon the sermon will be omitted.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, corner Park-av. and 35th-st., Rev. MARVIN R. VINCENT, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, CORNER 5TH-av. and 35th-st.—Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector. Open all Summer. SUNDAY services, 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH—PARK-av., corner 34th-st.—Rev. HENRY POWERS will preach SUNDAY, 11 A. M. Subject—*The Grace of Contentment.* The public are invited.

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER OF 4TH-av. and 21st-st.—The Right Rev. A. CLEAVELAND COXE, Bishop of Western New-York, will preach on SUNDAY, the 22d inst., at 10 A. M.

CHOIR LEADER WANTED—TO TAKE charge of the music of a Methodist Church downtown; a young man preferred. Address ROYAL DIADEM, *Times* Office.

FAREWELL SERVICES WILL BE held in Shiloh Presbyterian Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., on SABBATH EVENING, June 22. Addresses will be given by the Pastor, Rev. Dr GARNET, and others. Services will be held hereafter in Republican Hall, corner of Broadway and 33d-st.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, WIL-liamsburg, between 4th and 5th sts.—T. T. HENDRICK, Pastor, preaches SABBATH MORNING, at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—*Capital Punishments* (continued). EVENING, at 7:45; theme—*The Child of the Sun.* Y. P. A., 3 P. M. All seats free.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39th-st. and Park-av.—Preaching MORNING at 10:30 and EVENING at 7:45 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Prayer-meeting, 7:15 P. M., also WEDNESDAY EVENING. Strangers cordially invited.

FREE TABERNACLE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. JOHN E. COOKMAN, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10:30 o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7:45 o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. All are welcome. Seats free.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH-AV., BELOW 42D-ST.—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—*Bread and Hunger.*

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH, corner 4th and South 3d sts., Williamsburg.—Continuation of the Union Social Meetings at 8:30 o'clock P. M. Preaching at 7:45 by the Pastor, Rev. J. J. WHITE. Sabbath-school at 2 o'clock. Seats free. All are welcome.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. CHENEY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free: all cordially invited.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR,
Will preach in the
TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d-av. and 10th-st.,
(Until the reopening of Steinway Hall, in October,)
EVERY SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Subject for evening sermon—
"THE DIVINE THOUGHT ABOUT SMALL THINGS."

REV. J. R. KENDRICK, D. D., FORMER-ly of the Tabernacle Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY, in the Madison avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., WILL preach at the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. DR. DOWLING WILL PREACH at the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING. Strangers specially invited.

REV. DR. A. R. THOMPSON WILL preach for St. Paul's Reformed Church, Harvard Rooms, 42d-st. and 6th-av., next SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

REV. W. C. DAWSON WILL PREACH at the Church of Christ, West 28th-st., near Broadway, at 10:30 A. M. and at 8 P. M. All are cordially invited.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR ST. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The public invited and always welcome.

REV. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., WILL preach in the MORNING at 10:30, and in the EVENING at 7:30 o'clock, in the church in 35th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder WM. N. PILE, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the Coming of Christ, and a Future Life, by a Resurrection from the Dead. Seats free.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 55TH-st., near Lexington-av.—Preaching by Dr. HOLME. Morning subject—*Eden—the Sepulchre in the Garden, the Paradise of God.* Evening subject—*Murder, or the Condition of our Criminal Calendar; Where the Responsibility Rests.*

THE FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, whose pastor, Dr. ARMITAGE, is now in Europe, will be ably supplied for a few SUNDAYS by Rev. Dr. H. H. TUCKER, of Georgia. Dr. TUCKER is one of the most celebrated preachers of the South. All are invited to hear him at 10:30 and 7:45 o'clock.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—June 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100	Western Union....	85¾	200	Lake Shore.......	91¾
100	do........	85⅝	100	do........c.	91¾
400	do........	85⅝	200	do........	92
700	do........c.	85¾	1900	do........	92⅛
100	do........b3.	85⅝	200	do........b3.	92¼
100	do........s3.	85⅝	300	do........	92¼
200	do........	85⅝	100	Atlantic & Pac...	23
100	N. Y. C. & Hud...	101⅛	300	Tol. & Wab....s3.	68
400	Pacific Mail....	38	100	do........	68⅛
100	do........s3.	38	200	do........b3.	68¼
100	do........	38⅛	100	do........	68⅛
200	do........	38⅛	100	do........	68⅛
100	do........c.	38⅛	100	do........	68⅛
100	do........	38⅛	500	Union Pacific..c.	23⅜
100	do........c.	38⅛	100	do........	23⅜
600	do........	38⅛	100	do........	23⅜
200	do........s3.	38⅛	1300	do........	23⅞
100	Erie Railway....	63¾	1000	do........	24
500	do........s15.	63⅝	1800	do........	23⅞
200	do........s3.	63⅝	100	do........c.	23⅞
400	do........	63⅝	400	do........	24
100	do........	63⅝	200	do........	23⅞
100	St. Paul........	51⅝	400	do........	23⅞
100	Rock Island.....	109⅛	100	do........	24
300	C., C. & I. C...b3.	27⅝	100	do........c.	24
200	do........c.	27⅝	300	do........s3.	23⅞
100	Ohio & Miss......	37⅞	230	do........	24
300	do........b3.	38	100	do........	24
100	do........	38	100	do........b10.	24
200	do........	38⅛	100	do........	24⅛
100	do........b3.	38⅛	100	do........s3.	24⅛
100	do........c.	38⅛	100	do........	24⅛
100	do........	38⅛			
100	do........	38¼			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

$20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 112⅜	$3000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67..121⅝
3000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, c. 117⅛	5000	do........ 121⅜
4000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65, n. 119⅜	10000	U.S. 5-20 C., '68, c. 120⅝

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000	Tenn. 6s, old....	79½	5	U. S. Express.....	70½
10,000	Va. 6s, cons.....	54⅛	200	Erie Railway.b.c.	63⅝
10,000	do........	54⅝	600	do........	64
10,000	S. Car. 6s, new,		100	do........b3.	64
	Jan. & July...	16	1500	Un. Pacific..b. c.	24⅜
1,000	B'klyn 6s, W.L.	95½	1400	do........	24⅛
1,000	L. S. Cons. C...	99	600	do........	24⅜
4,000	Cen. P. G. Bds..	102⅜	300	do........s3.	24⅜
1,000	W. Pac. Bds...	95	700	do........	24¼
4,000	W. U. Tel. 7s...	96½	100	do........c.	24¼
1,000	U. Pacific 1st...	85⅜	300	do........s3.	24⅛
2,000	U. P. 7s, L. G...	70½	700	do........	24⅛
2,000	U. P. 10s, Inc...	58	2000	do........	24⅜
1,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, C.	89½	200	do........s3.	24⅜
2,000	D., L. & W. C...	99	500	do........	24⅛
5,000	B., C. R. & M. 1st,		100	do........s3.	24⅛
	b30........	89	1000	do........	24⅝
1,000	do........	88½	1100	do........	24⅜
1,000	Q. & Tol. 1st....	92	600	do........	24⅞
1,000	N. J. So. 1st.....	73	600	do........	25
2,000	do........	73¼	400	do........	24⅞
1,000	do........	73⅜	200	do........s3.	24⅞
10,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st.	100	200	do........b3.	25
3,000	St. L. & I. M. 2d,		300	do........	24⅞
	bet. call......	88⅝	400	do........c.	24⅞
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	88¾	200	do........b3.	25
1,000	C. F. & M. 1st...	81½	200	do........	25
2,000	Tol. & W. 1st...	97¼	400	do........	24⅞
50	Bank of Republic.	110	100	do........b3.	24⅞
50	Del. & H. Canal...	118⅝	300	do........s3.	24⅞
98	do........	118⅝	100	Chi. & N. W..b. c.	72½
100	West. U. Tel.b.c.c.	85⅝	200	Mil. & St. P...b. c.	51⅝
100	do........s3.	85½	100	T., W. & W.b.c.b3.	68⅝
200	do........	85⅝	600	L. S. & M. S...b. c.	92⅝
200	do........	85⅝	100	do........b2.	92¼
400	do........	85½	400	do........	92¼
200	do........c.	85½	200	do........	92⅜
200	do........b3.	85½	100	do........s3.	92⅜
200	Maryland Coal....	23	300	Bos., H. & E.b.c c.	2⅝
500	Con. Coal..b. c. s3.	52½	50	C., B. & Q.....b. c.	105
200	do........	52⅝	800	Del., L. & W., ex	
100	Pac. M. S. S. Co....	38½		Priv. & ex. d.	100
200	do..bet. call.	38½	500	do..bet. call.	100
200	do........c.	38½	100	Morris & Essex...	91¼
200	do........	38⅝	100	H. & St. Jo....b. c.	34½
100	do........b3.	38⅝	100	At. & Pac. Pf. b.c.	24
500	do........	38⅝	100	Ohio & M..b. c. b3.	38¼
700	do........	38⅝	100	do........s3.	38⅜
500	do........	38½	200	do........b3.	38⅜
400	do........	38⅝	400	do........	38
200	do........	38½	100	do........b3.	38
200	do........c.	38⅝	400	do........	38⅛
100	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	101⅝	100	C., C. & I. C....b. c.	27⅛
15	Erie Pf.......b. c.	73	100	do........	27⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 P. M.

$5,500 U. S. 5-20 coup., '67........120⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000	Un. P. Inc.....	57	200	Union Pacific R...	24⅞
100	Lake Shore R....	92⅞	100	do........s3.	24⅞
100	Panama R., x d...	108½	200	do........	24⅝
100	Atlantic & Pac. P.	23½	100	do........s3.	24⅝
100	Ohio & Miss. R....	38¼	100	Tol. & Wab. R....	68⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

100	American Coal....	62	40	Mich. Central R...	98
100	W. Un. Tel....b. c.	85⅜	100	Chic. & R. I..b. c.	109⅞
100	do........	85⅜	200	do........b3.	109½
100	do........	85⅜	100	Del., Lack. & W...	99⅜
200	do........b3.	85⅝	1000	Un. Pac. R..b. c.	24⅞
300	do........	85⅝	400	do........	24⅞
100	Pacific Mail..b. c.	38⅝	100	do........	24⅞
300	do........s3.	38⅝	500	do........	25
100	do........	38⅝	400	do........b3.	25
200	do........	38¼	800	do........	25⅛
100	do........	38½	400	do........	25⅛
400	do........	38⅝	100	Mil. & St. P..b. c.	51½
100	do........b3.	38⅝	300	do........	51⅜
100	N. Y. C. & H. R. b. c.	101⅝	600	Tol., W. & W. b. c.	68½
100	do........b3.	101⅝	100	do........	68⅜
5	do........	101⅜	50	N. J. So. R...b. c.	29⅞
100	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	92⅝	100	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	38⅜
300	do........	92⅝	200	do........b3.	38¼
100	do........b3.	92¼	200	do........	38¼
200	do........	92⅜	300	do........s3.	38⅜
500	do........	92⅝	100	H. & St. Jo R....	34⅝
1000	do........	93	100	do..bet. call.	34¼

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$75,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	120⅝	200	Union Pacific R...	25⅛
50,000	U. S. 10-40, R...	113	200	do........	25
100	Con. Coal........	52¼	200	do........	24⅞
200	N. Y. C. & Hud...	101⅜	100	do........b3.	25
200	do........s3.	101⅜	100	do........	24⅞
400	Pacific Mail......	38⅝	900	Rock Island R. b3.	109½
500	do........	38⅛	200	do........	109⅛
200	do........s3.	38⅝	100	St. Paul R.......	51⅝
1100	Erie Railway....	64	100	do........	51⅜
200	do........b3.	64	300	St. Paul R. Pref...	71⅝
300	W. Union Tel....	85⅝	300	Tol. & Wab. R. b3.	68⅝
500	do........s3.	85½	200	do........b60.	68½
500	do........	85½	100	do........	68⅝
400	do........	85⅝	100	Chic. & Alton R...	109½
100	do........	85⅜	500	Ohio & Miss. R....	38⅜
200	North-western R.	72¾	1000	do........	38⅜
1000	Lake Shore R....	93	100	do........	38⅜
100	do........	92⅝	100	do........	38⅛
200	do........b3.	92⅞	300	do........	38⅜
400	do........	92⅞	300	Han. & St. Jo. R..	34⅜
1500	do........	92⅝	300	C., C. & I. C. R....	28
800	do........	92⅝	200	do........	28¼
100	Ft. Wayne R.....	95	300	do........	28

SATURDAY, June 21—P. M.

The Bank return shows a very steady as well as easy movement. The changes since last week are an increase in the lines of Loans $1,189,400; Gold Notes, $430,700; Greenbacks, $307,200, and Deposits, $2,221,400. The Circulation is down $50,700. The present averages leave the excess (over 25 ⅌ cent.) of Gold and Greenbacks to Deposits and Circulation, $12,166,375.

Money left off this Afternoon 5@6 ⅌ cent. on call loan. The sales of Gold 115¼@115⅜ ⅌ cent. The Exchange on London, 109½ ⅌ cent., 60 days, and 110@110½ sight. The Public Funds steady. The Share speculation generally firm, and some of the prices decidedly higher than the average sales of Friday.

Closing Quotations—June 21.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s........	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November.	117½	117½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July..	120⅜	120⅝
American Gold........	115¼	115⅜
Bills on London, 60 days........	109¼	109½
N. Y. Central and Hudson.....	101⅛	101⅜
Chicago and Rock Island......	109	109⅜
Pacific Mail........	37⅞	38⅜
St. Paul Preferred........	71⅛	71⅝
St. Paul Common........	51⅛	51⅜
Ohio and Mississippi........	37⅞	38⅜
Western Union Telegraph.....	85⅛	85⅜
Erie........	63⅛	63⅞
Union Pacific........	23	24⅞
Lake Shore........	91⅞	92⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central.....	27⅛	28
Toledo and Wabash........	67⅞	68⅝
Harlem........	130	*126

*Ex dividend.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JUNE 21.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old........	95½	....
City 6s, New........	101½	101⅝
Camden and Amboy........	122 x. d.	122½
Pennsylvania Central........	108¾	109
Reading........	116½	116¾
Lehigh Valley........	61½	61⅝
Catawissa Preferred........	41½	42
Philadelphia and Erie........	24½	25
Northern Central........	36	37
Lehigh Navigation........	38¾	39
Lehigh Gold Loan........	90¼	90½

It was rumored this Afternoon that the new Managers of the Pacific Mail had resolved to issue any part of $3,000,000 Bonds that may be required, from time to time, to pay the accruing obligations, (about $1,800,000,) of the concern for their new steam fleet and to carry on the business of the China and Atlantic lines without embarrassment. The Bonds are to be first offered to the Stockholders.

Mr. H. R. Low, the Treasurer of the New-Jersey Midland Road, advertises that Messrs. George Opdyke & Co. will pay the July Coupons on the Mortgage of the Road.

The Bank of Commerce has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ⅌ cent.*, payable July 7.

The People's Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable July 1.

The Merchants' Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three ⅌ cent.*, payable July 1.

The Bank of New-York has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable July 1.

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company pay *Five ⅌ cent.* July 15, equal to the arrearage of 2½ ⅌ cent. in April and the regular 2½ ⅌ cent. in July.

The Market Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*, payable July 1.

The Preferred Dividend of the North-west Company, *Three and a Half ⅌ cent.*, is payable July 15, and the transfers close June 28.

The Wells-Fargo Express has declared a Dividend of *Four ⅌ cent.*, payable July 5.

The Tradesmen's Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Six ⅌ cent.*, payable July 1.

The New-York National Exchange Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three ⅌ cent.*, payable July 1.

The following interesting figures are published this morning in the *Financial Chronicle*, as derived specially from the Bureau of Statistics at Washington:

"By a special report, obtained by us from Mr. Edward Young, the chief of the Bureau of Statistics, we find that the imports at all ports for the first four months of this year were rather less than those of last year, while the exports were much greater. The total imports are stated by Mr. Young as follows:

IMPORTS AT ALL PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY TO APRIL.

	1873.	1872.	1871.	1870.
January.	$55,394,908	$51,963,088	$41,406,336	$37,084,717
Feb'ary...	55,118,562	52,911,647	50,154,478	36,961,566
March...	64,498,783	55,515,312	53,920,700	45,100,345
April.....	57,024,667	73,951,179	50,712,200	48,464,984
Total.	$232,036,890	$234,341,226	$196,193,714	$167,611,612

By this we see that the import movement from January to April was $232,000,000, against $234,000,000 for the same period last year. The belief is that for the months of May and June this decrease of our importation values has made the disparity still more between our foreign debt and the rapidity of its accumulation this year as compared with 1872. Turning to the other side of the account, we find the foreign exports increasing. The returns for the first four months of the two last years compare as follows, the returns being in mixed values for this year and in gold values for the previous year:

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE, &C. FROM THE UNITED STATES 1872 AND 1873.

	Domestic, 1873.	Foreign, 1873.	Total, 1873.	Total, 1872.
January...	$67,265,621	$1,832,444	$69,098,065	$47,090,718
February..	61,901,212	1,810,003	63,711,215	45,950,596
March......	54,976,581	1,765,579	56,742,160	42,940,901
April.......	61,164,775	2,554,204	63,718,979	38,158,492
Total,....	$245,308,189	$7,962,230	$253,270,419	$174,110,707

From these figures it is evident that the exports are on the increase, though the precise force of the causes we have adverted to cannot be exactly seen, as the figures for last year represent gold valuations, and those for the current year represent mixed valuations, the exports from the Pacific coast being estimated in gold, and those from other ports for the most part in currency. Still making due allowance for this, enough is shown to illustrate the progress and activity of our export trade, and the effect it must be producing on our foreign balances and on our indebtedness abroad."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST.

Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances. Collections made.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, June 21—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 8⅝d.@9d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.@9¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92¾; 1867s, 92¾; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 89¾. Erie Railway Shares, 50¾.

2:30 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 50¼.

LIVERPOOL, June 21—1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is easier and partially a shade lower. Middling Uplands, 8⅝d. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed at the following quotations: Middling Uplands, 8⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation. Of the sales 6,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, July, at 9d; from the same ports deliverable July and August, at 8⅞d.; from New-Orleans, deliverable June, at 8⅞d.; and from New-Orleans, deliverable July and August, at 9d.

LONDON, June 21.—Tallow, 43s. ⅌ cwt.

HAVANA, June 20.—Exchange—Prime bankers' bills firmer; on United States, 60 days, currency, 19¾@20 ⅌ cent. premium; short sight, 21¾@22 ⅌ cent. premium; 60 days, in gold, 40¾@41 ⅌ cent. premium; short sight, 43¾@44 ⅌ cent. premium; on London, 55@56 ⅌ cent premium. Freights—Per hhd. of Sugar from ports on the north-east of Cuba to the United States, $7@$7 25; ⅌ hhd. of Molasses do., $4 50@$5.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Ingraham.

The National Wood Manufacturing Company *vs.* Secor; Purran et al. *vs.* Beman; Ebling & Lawton *vs.* The International Trust Company; motions granted.

Austin *vs.* Duane et al.; motion denied.

Tremble *vs.* Mitchell; report confirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Monell.

Fosdick *vs.* Feely; Helmbold *vs.* The North Missouri Railroad Company; Lynch *vs.* Brown; motions granted.

The Bull's Head Bank *vs.* Doremus; Lisner *vs.* Masehkie; Williams *vs.* McCabe; orders granted.

Schreyer *vs.* Schreyer. Memorandum for counsel.

Jones *vs.* Norwood. See memorandum of decision.

Goodwin *vs.* Haig; motion for reference granted.

The Hudson River and West-shore Railroad Company *vs.* Hay; motion denied with costs.

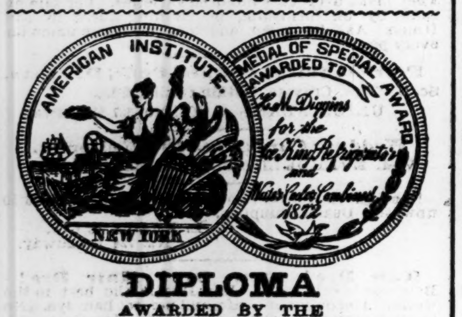
Wilmerding *vs.* Lester; order staying proceedings.

Rose *vs.* Lambert; order continuing injunction.

By Judge Curtis.

Olin *vs.* The Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank; findings settled.

FURNITURE.



DIPLOMA

AWARDED BY THE

AMERICAN INSTITUTE

TO

H. M. Diggins for the

ICE-KING REFRIGERATOR

AND

WATER-COOLER COMBINED.

The claims of this article are entitled to consideration; in fact, it is hereby given the first place among

REFRIGERATORS.

Medal of Special Award.

EXHIBITION OF 1872.

F. A. P. BARNARD, President.
JOHN E. GAVIT, Recording Secretary.
SAM'L D. TILLMAN, Corresponding Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1872.

THE ICE KING

is now on exhibition and for sale at OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM OF THE ICE KING REFRIGERATOR Manufacturing Company, NO. 1,184 BROADWAY, bet. 28TH and 29TH Sts.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR FURNITURE, **CARPETS,** BEDDING, &C., AT S. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st. AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES. Don't throw away your money on goods only made to sell, but GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

ZERO-REFRIGERATOR WITH WATER and butter cooler; best meat and fruit preserver in the world. Send for book. ALEX M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS AND TILING, Superior to anything offered in this City; also, monuments, head-stones, counters, and wainscoting; fine selections at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble-works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A MAN AND WIFE OF RESPECTABILITY (no family) desire the care of a house during the absence of the family; best City reference. Address Competent, Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMAN.—WANTED, BY A WHOLESALE cloth jobbing house, a salesman, with a good reliable trade. Address Post-office Box No. 2,307.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT TO let, near New-Hamburgh, on the Hudson, brick mansion, 55x55; contains every modern improvement; elegantly and completely furnished; green-houses, hot and cold graperies, choice fruit and extensive vegetable garden; coach-house, ice-house, porter's lodge; the grounds are in charge of a gardener, lodge-keeper, and assistants. Rent very low. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

AT BAYONNE, N. J., TWENTY-FIVE MINutes from Liberty-st., New-York, two elegant houses, with bath, hot and cold water, and every other modern improvement, on wide, handsome street, to let or for sale; contains eleven rooms; fine water-view; good boating, bathing, and fishing; rent only $40 per month; fifty trains daily; commutation $50 yearly. JOHN L. LINDSAY, No. 289 Greenwich-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FIFTY MINUTES from City Hall, beautiful country place, stone mansion; fine view; large lawns; old trees, garden, fruits, flowers; boating, bathing; ten minutes from two depots; year or Summer, $1,200. Also, a completely furnished house, sixteen rooms, well shaded grounds; July and August, $125 per month. J. FISHER SATTERTHWAITE, No. 10 Pine-st.

LONG BRANCH.—TO LET, A HANDSOME fully-furnished cottage and stables; fine grounds and lawns, with ice-house, (filled,) in the most fashionable part, adjoining those of President Grant, Hon. T. Murphy, and others; cheap for this season, if applied for at once to the owner, JOS. BLUMENTHAL, Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, containing six rooms, pleasantly located at Plandome, on Manhasset Bay, (north shore,) Long Island, which for beauty of scenery, boating, fishing, and salt-water bathing, cannot be surpassed; location perfectly healthy; rent $300. Address ROBT. MORRELL, Plandome, Manhassett, L. I.

A COUNTRY COTTAGE—TO LET, FURnished, for the Summer, in a mountain district, one hour from New-York, with use of cow, horse and wagon, orchard, and vegetable garden. Address J. H. B., Box No. 3,057 Post-office, New-York.

PARTIES DESIRING HOUSES OR rooms, with or without board, City or country, apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.; every house personally inspected; register established eight years.

TO LET.—SPLENDID FLOORS OF FIVE rooms, with most part of modern improvements, in the large new brown-stone double houses, 30x62, on 2d-av., between 85th and 86th sts.; rent from $20 to $22. Inquire corner 86th-st. and 2d-av.

TO LET AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.—Furnished and unfurnished, to suit all classes, for season and longer; one hour from City Hall. A. B. MILLS, Agent, No. 121 Nassau-st., Room No. 4.

ENGLEWOOD.—TO LET, FURNISHED, A large and commodious house in the most desirable part of Englewood, with gas and modern improvements. Office, No. 4 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN PLAINFIELD—Pleasantly located near depot; all improvements; see house agents there. VANZANDT, No. 81 Cedar-st., or owner, No. 379 Pearl-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AT THE PARLORS OF THE EMPLOYMENT COMPANY, (Authorized by special act of the Legislature,) A large number of superior servants are anxious to obtain employment. They comprise all nationalities. Their references are strictly investigated and honesty guaranteed. Employers in want of a thoroughly good and competent servant would do well to call at No. 602 6th-av. No. 602.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as cook in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; City reference, if required. Call for two days at No. 74 Barrow-st., in the rear.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, OLD-FASHIONED cook, where she will not have much washing; can give the best of references; wishes a home in the country. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands her duties perfectly in all its branches. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office, with the best of references.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as first-class housekeeper; understands the management of a household; speaks English and German; references exchanged. Call at No. 113 8th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general house-work, or as cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 127 Norfolk-st., at Mrs. Hild's.

JANITRESS.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS place to take care of a house, office, or club house, by a respectable colored woman. Address A. J., No. 543 6th-av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A MAID AND SEAMstress, to travel or go to Newport; has good City references; is an American girl. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED laundress solicits families or gentlemen's washing to do at home; reliable and prompt. Call or address No. 308 West 23d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT COLORED laundress solicits washing to do at home, or would go out house-cleaning. Call at No. 216 West 29th-st., Room No. 5.

NURSE.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY AND VALuable middle-aged woman, a position as nurse and housekeeper to an aged couple or invalid; would take full charge of grown children; is a good seamstress; willing to make herself useful; the best of reference. Apply at No. 276 West 25th-st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG NURSE, WHERE she can have a good home in the country; can satisfy the parties with references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A REGULAR CHILD'S NURSE, who can furnish the best of City references; grown children preferred, with sewing; is an excellent girl. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av.

NURSE.—BY A HEALTHY, PROTESTANT Swedish young woman, baby six weeks old, as wet nurse; best of City references. Call at No. 405 5th-av.

MALES.

A YOUNG SWEDISH, CHILDLESS family wishes situations in a family, or to take charge of an office, store, or any other employment; $500 can be given as security. Will be found by inquiring on first floor of No. 70 Greenwich-st. for Mr. Biorkland.

BUTLER, OR BODY-SERVANT.—A thoroughly experienced single man, aged thirty-five. Address or inquire for Francis McTaggart, No. 13 West 42d-st., at house of his present employer, who reduces establishment.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER, who has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; GOOD groom; has undeniable reference from first-class places, for honesty, sobriety, and capability; will be found willing and obliging; City or country. Address E. H., Box No. 232 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTant coachman; understands his business thoroughly; can drive single, double, or four in hand; strictly sober, with best of City references. Can be seen for three days at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A married man, without incumbrance; is a German and a Protestant; can give good reference. Address P. O., No. 21 East 33d-st.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN FROM THE country, as porter or watchman; good references. Address X. Y., Box No. 234 *Times* Office.

PROPOSALS.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE,
THIRD STORY, UNION BANK BUILDING,
FAYETTE, NEAR CHARLES-ST.
BALTIMORE, Md., June 17, 1873.

PROPOSALS

Are invited for furnishing and delivering stone on United States lighters near Federal Point on the Cape Fear River, North Carolina, and separate proposals for stone loaded on lighters at quarries on the river accessible to tug-boats.

The right to reject any bid is reserved.

Blank forms, specifications, and any desired information, can be had on application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL,
Major of Engineers.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION,
CASTLE GARDEN, June, 1873.

PROPOSALS SEALED AND PROPERLY indorsed will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 1st day of July next, for heating by steam physician's residence at Lunatic Asylum, Ward's Island.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, Architects, Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-st.

E. STEPHENSON,
Chairman Ward's Island Committee.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION
OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
CASTLE GARDEN, June 19, 1873.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND PROPERly indorsed, will be received at this office till 4 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next, for furnishing materials and re-setting boilers in engine-room on Ward's Island.

Specification may be seen at the office of R. L. Wells, Superintendent, at Ward's Island.

E. STEPHENSON,
Chairman Ward's Island Committee.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION,
CASTLE GARDEN, June —, 1873.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next, for building a brick covered archway on Ward's Island.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-st.

E. STEPHENSON,
Chairman Ward's Island Committee.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION,
CASTLE GARDEN, June —, 1873.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next, for repairs to roof of Pavilion No. 1 of Lunatic Asylum, on Ward's Island. Specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-st.

E. STEPHENSON,
Chairman Ward's Island Committee.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION,
CASTLE GARDEN, June —, 1873.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next, for iron window guards, to be furnished at Lunatic Asylum, Ward's Island. Specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-st.

E. STEPHENSON,
Chairman Ward's Island Committee.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

HO! FOR NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.

CHEAP LOTS FOR THE PEOPLE. MECHANICS' AND WORKING MEN'S HOLIDAY.

ONE DAY FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT.

GRAND AUCTION JUBILEE. 350 MAGNIFICENT LOTS,

SPLENDIDLY SITUATED ON HIGHLANDS OF

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I.,

NEAR STEAM-BOAT LANDING. BY POSITIVE ORDER OF H. TRACY ARNOLD, ESQ.

ON THE PREMISES, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1873.

Delightful free sail down the bay by STEAMER. FAMOUS SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND. BANQUET UNDER MAGNIFICENT TENT. HARRISON. GO TO THE GREAT SALE with money in your pockets to pay deposits. You will be pleased and enchanted. Free tickets of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr. No. 21 Park-row.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

GRAND EXCURSION BY SPLENDID STEAMER SEAWANHAKA TO GREAT NECK.

The unparalleled success of the great auction Tuesday, June 10, has induced JAMES BLACKWELL, Esq., to order a

PEREMPTORY CLOSING-OUT SALE

of the balance of his

WONDROUSLY BEAUTIFUL LOTS ON THE PEERLESS HIGHLANDS OF

GREAT NECK, L. I.,

TUESDAY JUNE 24, 1873,

on the premises. This will be one of the grand

SUBURBAN CHEF-D'ŒUVRES

of the season.

Poets may sing of some magical fairy land,
With grottoes and roses and rippling rill;
But a real cosy home by a practical ocean strand,
Near steamer and railroads, more beautiful still.

'Neath the clustering grape and the apple-tree o'er you,
From a calm, peaceful home you serenely look down,
While the world's busy commerce is passing before you,
On the din and the turmoil and dust of the town.

A limited number of tickets will be issued to those who really desire to purchase this

MAGNIFICENT WATER-FRONT PROPERTY

commanding the finest and most extended view on LONG ISLAND SOUND.

The choicest plots have not yet been offered, and will be sold according to Mr. Blackwell's invariable custom, without reserve.

GRAFULLA'S FAMOUS BAND will discourse eloquent music on WATER and LAND. SUPERB BANQUET under colossal tent. HARRISON, the GREAT IMPROVISATORE. Personal application must be made at offices of auctioneer, No. 21 Park-row, for tickets. No requests by mail for this sale will be answered.

JERE JOHNSON JR.
AUCTIONEER
21 PARK ROW NEW-YORK

RISE EARLY WEDNESDAY MORNING. AN ALL-DAY EXCURSION IN THE COUNTRY. GERMANS, AMERICANS, MEN AND WOMEN OF ALL NATIONS.

JERE. JOHNSON'S, JR.'S GREAT SALE OF 300 BEAUTIFUL LOTS

AT

HYDE PARK, LONG ISLAND,

ON

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25, 1873,

will afford you one of the

BEST OPPORTUNITIES IN THE WORLD

to purchase lots that must prove

A GRAND SPECULATION.

The property is splendidly situated in the village at the station adjoining

STEWART'S GARDEN CITY,

and near the beautiful, thriving, and

ARISTOCRATIC VILLAGE OF HEMPSTEAD.

It must and will be sold for just what it will bring. COME ONE. COME ALL. EVERYBODY IS INVITED. GET UP EARLY for day's excursion. Train will leave New-York at 9:30 o'clock sharp. GRAFULLA'S BAND. HARRISON. ELEGANT COLLATION UNDER THE GREAT TENT. Free tickets of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York,

WILL POSITIVELY AND PEREMPTORILY SELL AT AUCTION,

Without any Reserve Whatever,

By order of A. Q. KEASBEY and E. A. S. MAN, Trustees, with full power to sell the land of W. J. POLLOCK, without reserve,

600 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,

ON

FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1873,

AT 12 M., ON THE PREMISES, in the FIFTH WARD of the

City of Elizabeth, N. J.,

Thirty-five minutes from the New-York side of the river.

123 TRAINS DAILY.

A rare opportunity for purchasing some of the most desirable property in this favorite city.

Immediately adjoining North Elizabeth Station, and at the South Entrance of Waverley Park.

The lots are surrounded by costly improvements, and front on Broad-st., Sheridan, Cross, North, and other avenues.

Streets Sewered, Laid with Nicolson Pavement, and some of the Sidewalks Flagged.

Every One of these Elegant Lots to be Absolutely Sold Without Protection.

LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.

Special train by the New-Jersey Railroad will leave New-York, from the foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 11:30 A. M., stopping at Market-st. Station, Newark.

For Maps and Railroad Passes, apply to A. Q. KEASBEY, Attorney at Law, No. 750 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.; E. A. S. MAN, Attorney at Law, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, and to

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE death of the owner, an ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in Dutchess County, six miles east of Poughkeepsie, and two and a half hours from New-York by Hudson River and Poughkeepsie and Eastern Railroads.

The property consists of about twenty acres of garden land, with every variety of choice fruit in abundance. A FINE MANSION, fifty feet square, three stories, with broad piazzas, hot and cold water, and gas throughout, baths, speaking-tubes, hot water, heater, &c. Also, carriage-house, stable, gas-house, ice-house, (filled,) large tenant-house, barn, &c., in perfect order.

In every way fitted for a GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY SEAT, or a first-class SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE, and will be sold low to close the estate.

THEODORE I. HUSTED, No. 19 South-st.

ON THE HUDSON.

A VERY DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, with about two acres of land, beautifully located, with magnificent views of river and mountains; grounds abound with choice fruit, shade and shrubbery; house contains about twelve rooms; the whole property will be sold low, on reasonable terms, by order of the executors of the late owner. Further particulars of BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York, or CHARLES McCUTCHEN, Peekskill, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE country-seat on the Harlem Railroad, one mile from depot, consisting of six acres of land, all kinds of fruit in abundance, shade-trees, fine well and spring of water, trout stream, a large dwelling and carriage-house, tenant-house, and barn. Also a store and dwelling and stable; fine place for a cash business; buildings all in good order; fences new; one of the healthiest locations in the country; churches, schools, post-office, &c.; cars several times a day; price only $6,000; terms easy. Apply at No. 99 Murray-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TASTY AND comfortable cottage residence, with wide halls, verandahs, ample shade, lawn, garden, small and large fruit, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; only forty minutes' pleasant ride, (fine views, no dust,) from Liberty-st.; frequent trains till midnight, low fares; near depots; pavements, &c.; $12,000. Terms to suit. Can have carpets, part furniture, and use of stable, if required. $12,000. Apply at West Elizabeth Depot, Central Railroad of New-Jersey, or to No. 93 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—123 trains a day; a pleasantly located house of twelve rooms, parlor with French windows, dining-room with bay window, marble mantels, kitchen and sewing rooms; first floor, wide hall; four bedrooms and bath-room on second floor; three bedrooms on third floor in French roof; large lot; will be sold low, and terms easy; very little cash wanted. Address MELLICK BROTHERS, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, A first-class dining-room, on one of the best corners in Philadelphia; two floors fitted up in complete order; now doing a good business; sold because of the inability of the proprietor personally to attend to it. Apply to S. J. SHERMAN, No. 22 Fulton-st., New-York City.

JOIN A CLUB OF TWENTY, (ONLY $1,000 each,) buys springs, brooks, lake, boats, forest, and farm, and over million brook trout; annual dues, $30. R. H. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

CONTINUATION SALE OF THE WELL-KNOWN TILLINGHAST PROPERTY, ADJOINING THE CITY LINE OF NEWARK, N. J.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, WILL POSITIVELY SELL THE BALANCE of this VALUABLE PROPERTY ON THURSDAY, JUNE 26, 1873, At 1 P. M., on the premises.

The great success of the first sale on Clinton Heights has decided the owners to offer the balance of this choice property at once, thus giving another opportunity for purchasing some of these splendid lots just at the terminus of the Chadwick-avenue Horse-car line, and on elevation commanding magnificent views of the surrounding country.

Special train will leave the foot of LIBERTY-ST., New-York, at 12 M.

LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.

For maps and railroad passes apply to
W. H. KNAUSS & T. C. SMITH,
No. 741 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.,
And to the Auctioneers.

CONTINUATION OF GREAT SALE OF PROPERTY at

MARION, N. J.

LOTS, BUILDINGS, AND WATER-FRONTS on the premises,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.

Free railroad passes and maps of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row, New-York, and J. M. GIBSON, No. 31 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FIRST SALE AT AUCTION.

New District, Twenty-third Ward,
82 SPLENDIDLY-LOCATED LOTS
on
GRAND SOUTHERN BOULEVARD,
NORTH NEW-YORK AND PORT MORRIS,
TUESDAY, July 1, 1873, on Premises,
by
OLIVER BRYAN, Auctioneer,
No. 115 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT YONKERS,
IRVINGTON,
TARRYTOWN,
WHITE PLAINS, &c.

Desirable residences FOR SALE or TO LET, furnished or unfurnished.

BLACKWELL & CO.,
No. 55 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AT NYACK.—TWO BEAUTIful villas, with all modern conveniences, delightfully situated on the west bank of the Hudson, with grapery, stables, billiard-room, &c. Also, a cosy little cottage, nine rooms, with fruit and vegetable garden; charmingly situated, and only three minutes from Mansfield-av. Railroad Station. Address L. D. MANSFIELD.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Bond and Mortgage, in small sums, on improved City property. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR INvestment.—Three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 278 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; fine location; rented to May, 1874, at $900 per annum; price $8,000. E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, from 10 to 12 A. M. only.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10.—MME. HERMAN, NO. 113 WEST 41st-st., is now prepared to give private lessons or teach classes in her entirely new method of making foliage, never before taught in this country, which is a perfect representation of the natural leaf, and is made without moulds or scissors. It has been pronounced the greatest invention of the day. Mme. Herman will also teach her new method of making wax flowers in three hours' time. The ladies are invited to call and see Mme. Herman's foliage. Terms, $10, which includes a bouquet of flowers and a full set of moulds and tools.

WANTED.—A MEMBER OF THE STOCK Exchange, having an experience of some ten years, and who has a capital of $10,000, would like to form a copartnership with some person of larger capital to transact a stock commission business. Address INTEGRITY, Box 5,390 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY, owing to the death of the business partner, the survivor will sell the stock and good will of an old and well established carriage business in a good locality with lease of premises; terms liberal to a responsible party. Inquire of D. T. BROWN, No. 29 West 14th-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

LOAN FOR $2,328,000

FOR THE

DEFICIENCY IN THE SINKING FUND,

UNDER

Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with section 3 of article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 25th day of June inst., at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of

Two Million Three Hundred and Twenty-eight Thousand Dollars,

for which transferable certificates of stock, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, either registered or coupon, at option of the purchaser, will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section 3, article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1891.

It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to accept or reject any or all proposals, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State.

The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $5,000.

All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany, N. Y.

The money will be required to be paid in gold coin on the acceptance of the proposal, or by the 30th day of June, instant.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State of New-York, on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York. The stocks maturing on the first day of July, 1873, will be received in payment for subscriptions to the new loan.

Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and be payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York.

Dated Canal Department, Albany, June 5, 1873.

JOHN C. ROBINSON,
Lieutenant Governor.
NELSON K. HOPKINS,
Controller.
G. HILTON SCRIBNER,
Secretary of State.
THOMAS RAINES,
Treasurer.
FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
Attorney General.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of........ $1,000 each.

Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., issue Circular Notes, and Letters of Credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SUBSCRIPTION TO CAPITAL STOCK OF THE POUGHKEEPSIE BRIDGE COMPANY.

The undersigned, directors of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company, give notice that they were appointed by a majority of the Board of Directors of the said Company, at a meeting held at the office of the Company, Jan. 21, 1873, Commissioners to open books of subscription to the capital stock of said Company, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 897, of the New-York Session Laws of 1871, and the act amendatory thereof.

Notice is therefore given that such books of subscription will be opened on the 30th day of June, 1873, at the office of the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company, No. 27 Market-st., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and will remain open during the business hours of the day, for the subscription of two million dollars ($2,000,000) of the capital stock of said Company.

Ten per cent. of the amount of each subscription shall be paid in at the time of subscribing to George Innis, Treasurer of the Company, at the Fallkill National Bank of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

(Signed,) GEORGE P. PELTON,
HUDSON TAYLOR, } Commissioners.
H. G. EASTMAN,
Dated Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 7, 1873.

PERUVIAN AND CHILIAN CONJOINT-ISSUE BONDS.

The coupons due on these bonds on the 1st of July next will be paid from this date, with rebate of interest, by the undersigned, at their office, No. 52 Wall-st.

HOBSON, HURTADO & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Peruvian Government.
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN
LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY,
NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 4, 1873.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the German-American Loan and Mortgage Company, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LOUIS HEIDELBACH,
Treasurer pro tem.

FINANCIAL.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., Paris.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on commission.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS, 74 BROADWAY.

European Travelers' Letters of Credit. Exchange on City Bank, London, and the principal Cities of Europe.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 7, 1873.

TRANSFER-BOOKS OF MORRIS AND Essex Railroad Company will be closed from June 10 to July 1, for payment of interest on stock at latest date.

A. J. ODELL, Registrar.

DIVIDENDS.

ORIENTAL BANK.

CAPITAL, $300,000. SURPLUS, $300,000.
H. T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.
W. A. HALL, President.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has been declared payable July 1.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1873.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.

Interest Coupons due July 1st proximo on all Jersey City Bonds will be paid at the Hudson County National Bank, in Jersey City, or at the National Merchants' Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after that date.

E. A. CARMAN, Controller.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE Stocks.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1873, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, of New-York, from the 1st to the 15th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city. The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopened on the 16th prox.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 17, 1873.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
F. B. POND, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 15th of July to the stockholders of record at the closing of the books on the 25th of June.

The transfer-books will reopen on the 16th of July, at 10 A. M.

C. E. MARVIN, Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER cent. out of the earnings of the last six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed from 23d inst. to 1st prox.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, July 1, 1873.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 2, 1873.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY has been declared, payable July 5.

The transfer books will be closed on the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 4th prox., at 10 o'clock A. M.

THEO. F. WOOD, Ass't Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. in cash will be paid to the stockholders on the 15th July.

The transfer-books will be closed from 20th June until morning of 21st July.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY Midland Railway Company second mortgage seven per cent. bonds, due July 2, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst. and reopen July 2, 1873.

H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, June 18, 1873.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st of July next.

The transfer books will be closed until the 1st proximo.

GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st proximo, both days inclusive.

JAS. L. WORTH, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June [illegible], 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 20th inst. until the 1st proximo.

J. L. JEWETT, [illegible]

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—The interest coupons due in 1872 and [illegible] at the Treasury, Richmond, off the old, [illegible] solidated bonds, and interest on registered stock collected upon favorable terms, or purchased at best market rate.

JOHN R. MANNING,
No. 5 New-st.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. from the earnings of the current six months, free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1873. The transfer-books will remain closed until the 1st proximo.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST.

COUPONS DUE 1ST JULY, 1873, WILL now be received for examination, for which receipts will be given, and checks ready for delivery on MONDAY, 30th inst., for all coupons received up to and including Saturday, the 28th inst.

F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. IN cash will be payable to the stockholders on and after 1st day of July. Transfer-books will be closed from this date until morning of July 1.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 19, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will be closed until July 2.

A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 1, 1873.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until 2d July, 1873.

W. B. MEEKER, [illegible]

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 1st of July next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, 5TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST., June 18, 1873.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after the 1st of July next.

O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after July 1.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

1873—JULY INTEREST.—The Twenty-sixth Semi-Annual Interest at the rate of SIX Per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Dollars and upward which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after MONDAY, JULY 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and bear interest from July 1, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.

Deposits made on or before SATURDAY, July 19, will bear interest from the 1st of July. The Bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank-books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south west corner Canal-st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE, June 20, 1873.

The Trustees of this bank have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on and after July 21.

HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Sec. C. D. BAILEY, Treas.

☞ *All money deposited in this bank now will date interest from July 1.*

DRY GOODS.

NEW PATTERNS AND STYLES IN SUITS, POLONAISES, AND REDINGOTES.

LORD & TAYLOR will offer on MONDAY, June 23, an elegant assortment of EXTREMELY STYLISH LINEN AND LAWN SUITS, POLONAISES and REDINGOTES, of their own manufacture, comprising

FASHIONABLE SUITS in LINENS and LAWNS, handsomely braided in colors, and elegantly trimmed and fringed. POLONAISES in LINENS, BATISTE, and CANTON CLOTHS, in entirely new styles and trimmings. The last-named material can only be found at our establishment, and is remarkable for its ready adaptation to dresses of any shade or color. Also, REDINGOTES in richly-embroidered VIENNA BATISTE. This fabric is exclusive with us, can only be obtained from this house, and is decidedly the richest material for this garment ever offered. These SUITS and GARMENTS are made after patterns by our own MADAME, cut by a gentleman cutter, having no superior in his department, producing styles DECIDEDLY NEW, made up in correct taste, giving perfect fit, and insuring entire satisfaction.

Also, LINEN and OTHER SUITS for TOURISTS, STEAMER SUITS for European travel, LINEN and OTHER WRAPS for RAILROAD WEAR, and a general assortment of goods adapted to the requirements of the present season.

DRESS-MAKING in all its branches, with our usual PROMPTNESS, ELEGANCE, and ECONOMY.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND 20TH-ST.

STERN BROS
SIXTH-AVENUE
AND
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.
367 SIXTH-AVENUE, 110 WEST 23D-STREET,
will continue
to offer this week
great inducements in

LADIES' SUITS.

Our stock comprises
a splendid assortment of
LADIES' LINEN SUITS,
LADIES' WHITE LAWN SUITS,
LADIES' BATISTE SUITS,
LADIES' COLORED LAWN SUITS,
in the latest and most
attractive styles for
WALKING
TRAVELING,
and the
COUNTRY.
With a very choice stock of
LADIES' WHITE LAWN POLONAISE,
both plain and with embroidery,
LINEN AND LAWN POLONAISE
in great variety.
All of which we will offer at

Vastly Reduced Prices.

LADIES' WHITE LAWN WRAPPERS,
CAMBRIC AND CALICO WRAPPERS
in plain, Gabriel, and flowered.
HOOPSKIRTS, CORSETS AND BUSTLES,
most popular styles.
We
will offer and
DISPLAY MONDAY,
an entirely new and very
large stock of
LLAMA LACE SACQUES.
CAPES AND JACKETS
purchased the past week
at 60 cents on the dollar,
to which we direct especial attention, as we will
close them out at

POSITIVE BARGAINS.

Ladies preparing to leave the City
will find an assortment of
KID AND LISLE THREAD GLOVES,
ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY,
LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS,
SLEEVES, AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
NECK RUFFLINGS,
WITH US A SPECIALTY.
SOAPS AND PERFUMERY,
TRAVELING BAGS AND SATCHELS,
SHAWL STRAPS AND PORTEMONNAIES,
OXIDIZED BELT-BUCKLES,
ORNAMENTS, AND PINS
and
many other necessary and
desirable articles, to be most
complete in every way.
and all at the
VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Ribbon Department.

CONTINUED BARGAINS
in
SASH RIBBONS.
The largest and richest selection
of Sashes and Sash Ribbons
to be found in the City,
at less prices
than they have been sold in years.
An inspection of our
RIBBON DEPARTMENT
IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

STERN BROS
SIXTH-AVENUE
and
TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.

LINEN SUITS,
LAWN SUITS,
REDINGOTES,
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
LLAMA LACE SACQUES.
GREAT SALE

Of the above at our store during the coming week.

NO LADY SHOULD PURCHASE WITHOUT SEEING THEM, AS THE STYLES and MATERIALS are UNEXCEPTIONABLE and PRICES LOWER THAN FIRST-CLASS GOODS HAVE EVER BEEN OFFERED.

Bradbury Bros.,
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.

BARGAINS,
BLACK SILKS,
BLACK SILKS.
BEST VALUE IN THE TRADE.
ONE CASE $1 50; FORMER PRICE, $2.
ONE CASE $2; FORMER PRICE, $2 50.
ALPACAS,
ONE CASE 50 CENTS; FORMER PRICE 62½c.
SPANISH CRAPES, TWO YARDS WIDE, 75c.,
FORMERLY $2.
FULL LINES ENGLISH AND FRENCH DRESS
GOODS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
TO CLOSE.
JACKSON'S,
COR. BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE.

A SPECIAL SALE OF MADE-UP CARPETS.
SEVENTY-FIVE CARPETS, READY MADE, of different qualities, styles, and sizes. Will be disposed of at
A SACRIFICE.
The above goods were made up to order for a first-class mansion, and in consequence of the sudden death of the principal these goods were not required.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
Nos. 183 and 185 6th-av.
P. S.—Also, our usual select stock of Carpetings, Oil-cloth, Mattings, Druggets, &c., at reduced prices.

THE NEW-YORK STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS.
ESTABLISHED 1857.
Carpets freed from dust and moths by means of patent flexible whips, and at the same time thoroughly aired. Orders sent by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention.
W. H. JORDAN, Proprietor,
437 and 439 West 45th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.
N. B.—Several parties who advertise that they have new and improved machinery are using the old style of wooden beaters, which I tried and rejected twelve years ago.

WILSON & GREIG
No. 771 BROADWAY,
(CORNER OF 9TH-ST.)
SPECIAL NOTICE.
CLEARANCE SALE
On MONDAY and the following days.

WILSON & GREIG will show WHITE LAWN SUITS in great variety at a still further reduction, to close the lot. Also, CALICO and LAWN DRESSES and WRAPPERS at less than half price.

WILSON & GREIG will sell BABIES' HATS, CHILDREN'S SUN BONNETS, INFANTS' PIQUE BOOTS, LADIES' and CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS of superior make. Also, INFANTS' WARDROBES at reduced prices.

WILSON & GREIG have marked down Paris Embroidered CHEMISES and DRAWERS, made and unmade. Also, COLLARS, CUFFS, CHEMISETTES, RUFFS, CHEMISE BANDS, BARBES, and ORNAMENTS.

WILSON & GREIG—DRESS-MAKING for Ladies, Misses, and Children; styles exclusive, superior fit, and careful charges can be relied on. URGENT MOURNING made on the shortest notice, and a full assortment of MOURNING GOODS, of the best fabrics, always on hand.

NOTICE.

WILSON & GREIG have received Paris fancy TIES, Marie Stuart RUFFS, Black and Colored YAK LACES, ALGERINE CLOTH, in new shades, for the seaside; and Boudier's celebrated KID GLOVES, in Spring and Summer colors.

WILSON & GREIG have many EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES not to be found at any other house, and they solicit an examination of their stock, and assure their customers and the public that the REDUCTIONS are REAL.

WILSON & GREIG
No. 771 BROADWAY,
(CORNER OF 9TH-ST.)

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL COMMENCE, ON MONDAY, JUNE 23,
THEIR GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE OF
SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
HANDSOME GRISAILLE STRIPES, 75c., 87½c., $1, and $1 12½.
ELEGANT PLAIN COLORED SILKS, in all the new shades, SUITABLE FOR SUMMER COSTUMES, $1 75, $2, $2 25, upward.
PLAIN COLORED SILKS, FOR TRIMMING, at $1 25 and $1 50.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
BLACK SILKS,
of the CELEBRATED BRANDS of BONNET, PONCET, MACOR, CACHMIRE, BELLON, GUIGNET, and THE CELEBRATED JAMES McCREERY & CO. FAMILY SILK, GUARANTEED FOR DURABILITY AND WEAR, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
OWING TO THE SEASON BEING SO FAR ADVANCED WE WILL OFFER ON
MONDAY, JUNE 23,
THE WHOLE OF OUR STOCK OF
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES,
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.
WE WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, JUNE 23,
The balance of our stock of LADIES' SUITS, imported and of our own manufacture, at the following
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES:
100 Paris and Berlin Suits, $20; former price, $45.
75 Batiste Suits, $10; former price, $25.
100 Gray Summer Poplin Suits, $18; former price, $35.
150 Linen Suits, $9; former price, $18.
Redingotes and Polonaises, $3 75 to $8, being a reduction of 50 per cent. on former prices.
50 Elaborately Embroidered and Braided
LADIES' PIQUE SUITS
will be offered at a great reduction on former prices.
CHILDREN'S PIQUE AND GABRIELLES,
At unprecedentedly low prices.
We invite special examination of our superior stock of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERGARMENTS,
of every description, all of our own manufacture, and warranted perfect.
INFANTS' OUTFITS IN ELEGANT VARIETY.
Special orders for LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS AND UNDERGARMENTS will receive particular attention and prompt execution
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

THE GREAT SALE OF
CARPETS,
AT THE
POPULAR CARPET-STORE,
NO. 123 BOWERY,
NEAR GRAND-ST.
ALL WHO WANT REAL BARGAINS
Will do well to avail themselves of this opportunity.
WHITE MATTINGS, 20 cents per yard.
CHECK MATTINGS, 25 cents per yard.
INGRAIN CARPETS, 50 cents per yard.
TWO-PLY CARPETS, 75 cents per yard.
SUPERFINE ALL WOOL CARPETS, $1 per yard.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, $1 per yard.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS, new designs, $1 25 per yard.
BODY BRUSSELS, $1 75 per yard.
10,000 yards of Remnants of Carpets at half-price, at the Popular Carpet-store, No. 123 Bowery.

WILLIAM H. HANKINSON'S
STEAM CARPET CLEANING WORKS,
NO. 15 EAST 27TH-ST.,
between 5th and Madison avs., New-York.
ONE ESTABLISHMENT ONLY.
The original Hankinson, and the only one of that name established in this business in 1861.
Insurance procured if desired.
WILLIAM H. HANKINSON,
Proprietor and Patentee.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—IMPORTED PATTERNS of all the SUMMER STYLES now ready. CLOTH MODEL with each pattern. We FIT patterns to the FORM and warrant them perfect; also cutting and basting. Call early in the day; open until 6:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.
SPRING AND SUMMER
Dress Goods, &c.
Closing Sale of the LATEST IMPORTATIONS, prior to taking their SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY,
At Greatly Reduced Prices.
Offering UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS to purchasers
PARIS AND CITY MADE
GARMENTS.
All the NOVELTIES IN
Yak Lace Polonais, and Jackets,
House Jackets,
Silk, Lace, Cashmere, and Cloth
Sacques and Polonais.
LINEN AND BATISTE
SUITS AND POLONAIS,
&c., &c.,
AT PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
ALSO,
Thread and Llama Lace,
Pointes and Sacques,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
SUMMER SHAWLS
IN
Barege, Challie, Grenadine,
and various other descriptions in the above goods, forming the largest assortment to be found in the City, and
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Gentlemen's and Youths' FURNISHING GOODS.
Hosiery of every description.
Underwear, Silk, Merino, and Lisle Thread.
Shirts, Collars, and Cuffs, ready made and to order.
Scarfs, Ties, and Cravats.
Embroidered and Plain Bosoms.
Kid Gloves, "Gants de Suede."
Lisle Thread Gloves.
Riding and Driving Gloves and Gauntlets,
&c., &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
Ladies' and Children's Furnishing Department.
UNDERCLOTHING in Great Variety.
Paris made and of our own manufacture.
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SUITS,
In all the fashionable materials.
"CHILDREN'S PIQUE SUITS,"
Paris made and our own manufacture.
PIQUE EMBROIDERED WALKING COATS.
LAWN and CAMBRIC MORNING WRAPPERS,
CORSETS, in great variety. HOOP-SKIRTS,
PANIERS, &c.
INFANTS' WEAR.
Of Every Description, Ready made and to Order.
"WEDDING TROUSSEAUX" a Specialty.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
Will offer on MONDAY, June 23, a large line of
Plain and Fancy Silks
At the following EXTREMELY LOW PRICES,
viz.:
LIGHT COLORED STRIPED SILKS 75c. per yard, reduced from $1 25.
Rich Colored Checks, 87 1-2c. per yard, reduced from $1 50.
A choice assortment of FANCY, $1 per yard, reduced from $1 50 and $1 75.
Black and Plain Colored Dress Silks largely reduced.
Dress Goods.
A large invoice of ECRU BATISTE with lace insertion stripes at the extraordinary low price of 50c. per yard, worth 85c.
CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS, PURE MOHAIRS, LENOS of first quality, and in delicate tints, 45c. and 50c.
Mourning Goods
In every variety and quality.
Black Striped Grenadines, silk and wool, 85c., worth $1 25.
Extra fine Paris quality PRINTED ORGANDIES, 20c. per yard, formerly sold at 75c.
French Printed Percales, Calicoes, &c., at proportionately low prices.

An immense stock of LINENS, SHEETINGS, Damasks, Damask Table-Cloths, Napkins, Towelings, Blankets, FLANNELS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, &c., at greatly reduced prices.
Carpets, Curtain Materials,
FURNITURE COVERINGS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES.
PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE.
Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

A. T. Stewart & Co.
will offer on MONDAY, June 23, a large assortment of NOVELTIES in LADIES' WHITE LAWN
Suits,
$4 each, upward.
BRAIDED LINEN SUITS $6 each, upward.
BLACK ALPACA SUITS $12 each, upward.
MOHAIR and POPLIN SUITS, elegantly trimmed, $16 each, upward.
STRIPED SILK SUITS, Spring colors, only $40 each, upward.
BLACK SILK SUITS, very handsome, only $50 each, upward.
PLAIN COLORED SILK, very stylishly trimmed, $68 each, upward.
An immense variety of Ladies' and Misses' UNDERGARMENTS, Children's Embroidered Pique Walking Suits and CARRYING CLOAKS.
Boys' Ready-Made Clothing,
manufactured on their own premises, and for quality, style, and workmanship cannot be excelled.
BROWN LINEN BLOUSE SUITS only $2.
Brown Linen Jockey Suits only $3 50.
SAILOR ditto only $4.
Blouse Cloth Suits, very handsome and fine, $6 each, upward.
English Walking Suits, extra fine, only $12 upward.
Very fine DRESS SUITS, only $15 upward.
Colored Striped Waists, $1 25.
FINE WHITE LINEN WAISTS, $1 50 each, upward.
UNUSUAL BARGAINS in
Gents' Shirts,
from selected qualities of MASONVILLE, WAMSUTTA, and NEW-YORK MUSLIN, with fine linen BOSOMS and CUFFS, $1 75, $2 25, and $2 50 each.
A large and choice variety of Paris and domestic-made
Hats and Bonnets,
AT ABOUT HALF RECENT PRICES.
Fine English STRAW, LEGHORN HATS, stylishly trimmed, $6 to $12 each.
Palmetto Hats, of an extra fine quality, newest shapes, TRIMMED and UNTRIMMED, at reduced prices.
Feathers, Flowers, Jet Trimmings, Ornaments, TRIMMING RIBBONS, SASH RIBBONS, NECK-TIES, SCARFS, &c., &c.
Strangers visiting our City are respectfully invited to examine the above.
No Importuning to Purchase.
Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

FOURTEEN CENT WET LINEN Drills; 14c. Striped Linen Drills; 14c. bargains in Dry Goods. No. 103 Chambers-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
OPENS JUNE 26, 1873.
WEAVERS & BATES.

FIFTIETH SEASON.
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Open from June 10 to Oct. 1.
Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times 15 to 20 degrees lower than New-York City. W. U. Telegraph in the hotel.
JAMES E. BEACH, agent at Catskill for CHAS. A. BEACH'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.
CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE.
PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Five minutes' drive from North Branch and Long Branch Depots.
BOATING, BOWLING, FISHING, BATHING, AND RIDING.
Will be open for guests, after being thoroughly renovated and refurnished,
SATURDAY, JUNE 14.
Accommodation first class in all respects.
REFERENCES.—By permission—Gilsey House, New-York; T. D. Winchester, New-York; Merchants' Hotel, New-York; West End Hotel, Long Branch. Address JOHN E. BOUDEN, Manager, Long Branch, N. J.

FOSTER HOUSE,
CLIFTON SPRINGS, ONTARIO COUNTY, N. Y.
We are happy to advise the public that the Foster House, nearly opposite Dr. Foster's Sanitarium, is now open for both permanent and transient boarders. The house is new, and furnished with all modern improvements. The rooms are large, airy, and elegantly furnished. It will be our aim to please our guests, and we assure them no pains or expense will be spared to give them the comforts of a home.
Should you intend coming here this season, please advise us as early as possible.
Terms $3 per day. Special rates per week.
WM. FOSTER, Proprietor.

RENOVO HOTEL.—A DELIGHTFUL AND healthy Summer resort, located on the west branch of the Susquehanna River, surrounded by beautiful mountain scenery, with fine trouting streams in the vicinity, will open for boarders June 15. Accommodations first class, and charges reasonable. Trains leave Philadelphia by the Pennsylvania Railroad, from depot, 32d and Market sts., with Pullman palace and drawing-room cars attached, at 7:20 A. M., 12:40, and 11:55 P. M., arriving at Renovo at 4:35 and 11:15 P. M., and 11:05 A. M. The route to Renovo is one of the most attractive and picturesque Summer trips that can be enjoyed. Excursion tickets at reduced rates for sale at Nos. 901 and 838 Chestnut-st., 116 Market-st., and at depot, 32d and Market sts. For rooms and terms apply to PROPRIETOR, Renovo Hotel, Renovo, Clinton County, Penn.

CHITTENANGO
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
MADISON COUNTY, NEW-YORK.
Access via New-York Central Railroad to Chittenango Station. Fine, large hotel and furnished cottages now open.
L. L. BRITTON, late of Everett House, proprietor.
Good table, attractive scenery, and mineral waters of
WONDERFUL CURATIVE POWER.
Illustrated circular, with analysis, terms, routes, &c., of C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park-place.

GLEN HAVEN WATER CURE
AND SUMMER RESORT,
Glen Haven, Cortland County, New-York; on Lake Skaneateles. Fine mountain scenery, cool air, softest water in abundance; pleasant cottages; neat, fresh rooms; wholesome, inviting table; boating, fishing, billiards; good company; pleasant home; always open. Terms moderate. Fair dealing.
Send for circular.
KING & MOURIN, Proprietors.

AT HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, N. Y., eight miles from Catskill and three from Hudson, by rail, Summer board can be obtained. Extensive grounds, fine lawns and groves; large, airy rooms. Families with children wanted. The best fresh milk and vegetables; telegraph-office in building. Board from $8 to $12 per week.
ALONZO FLACK.
For reference and plan of rooms, apply to G. C. HALSTED, office of *The Methodist*, No. 114 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE MARSH HOUSE,
situated upon one of the hills of Western Connecticut, is now open for the reception of Summer guests.
A good table, good society, good roads, and romantic scenery; quiet, health, moderate prices, and convenience of access are among its advantages. Six hours from New-York, via Harlem or New-Haven roads, to Winstead, with four trains per day connecting. Address J. M. MARSH, Proprietor.
WINCHESTER CENTRE, Conn., June 10, 1873.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,
will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure-grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.
Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

BRIGHTON HOUSE,
PERTH AMBOY, N. J.,
Is now open for the season; has been thoroughly renovated and refitted; fine salt water bathing, fishing, boating, and driving. Terms to permanent boarders moderate; no musquitoes.
S. C. BARR, Proprietor.

FIFTEEN OR TWENTY BOARDERS can be accommodated at Wainscott, three miles from the depot at Bridge Hampton, Long Island: the ocean and two large ponds within fifteen minutes' walk of the houses; fine fishing, crabbing, &c. Address C. C. CONKLIN or JOHN M. OSBORN, Bridge Hampton, Long Island, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT EAST HAMPTON, LONG ISLAND—Two cottages containing each nine rooms, newly built, situated within three minutes of beach, and commanding views of the ocean from three sides; price moderate; terms easy. Apply to Rev. S. L. MERSHON, Middlebush, N. J., or East Hampton, Long Island, or DAN TALMAGE'S SONS, No. 110 Water-st., New-York.

CROMWELL'S LAKE HOUSE OPENS July 1: one and half miles from Cromwell's Station, Erie Railroad; two hours from New-York; elevation, 1,200 feet; good fishing, boating, mountain air, fine views; terms moderate; reference required. OLIVER CROMWELL, Highland Mills Post-office, N. Y.

GLEN HOUSE, MILFORD, PENN.—On the Delaware; scenery unsurpassed; good trout fishing; two furnished cottages, fitted with artists' studios, to rent; meals at hotel or private table. Plans seen and particulars obtained of WM. H. WARREN & CO., No. 21 Wall-st., No. 70 5th-av., and OGDEN & CLARK, corner 17th-st. and Broadway.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, NEAR LONG Branch, N. J., is now open. It is specially adapted for families, desirably situated on high ground, well shaded and retired; no bar; terms moderate. Apply at No. 20 West 14th-st., New-York, or Long Branch Post-office. Stages run to beach and cars.

THE PAVILION HOTEL, AT ISLIP, Long Island.—This delightful place of resort will open on SATURDAY, June 21, under the management of its new proprietors, Messrs. JOHNSON & PERRY. Guests can now make favorable selections of rooms. Ample livery accommodations.

TOWER HILL HOUSE,
NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., opens June 25, 1873. Address at No. 25 West 27th-st., New-York.
CLARK N. SCOFIELD, Proprietor.
Late of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,
ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—By Northern Railroad, foot Chambers-st., or steam-boat foot Harrison-st. Apply to Proprietor Englewood House.

SUMMER BOARD.—MOUNTAIN VIEW House, on the banks of the Hudson, Germantown, N. Y., near the depot; board can be engaged on reasonable terms; scenery unsurpassed and healthy location. Address P. W. ROCKEFELLER, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, Mass., opens June 1. Terms $10 50 to $21 per week. Twenty-five per cent. discount for June. Special rates to families. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

PARTIES DESIRING TO ENGAGE board for July near Bridgehampton, Long Island, with ocean bathing within five minutes' walk of house, may apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

POINT PLEASANT.—BOARD CAN BE had at this delightful location on reasonable terms; fine view of the Sound, Thimble Islands, &c.; excellent boating and fishing. Address
W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSburg, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address
N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW BRIGHTON, Staten Island, now open for the season; families or single gentlemen wishing for accommodations will please apply at the hotel, or address
O. DE CAMP, Proprietor.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—ROOMS AND board in an elegant private house at Saratoga. Apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 1,280 Broadway, or No. 302 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

THE WEST END HOTEL, FORT Washington, first class in all its appointments, and delightfully located opposite the Palisades, is now open. CHARLES B. SHELLEY.

CARSWELL HOUSE, CORNWALL, ON HUDSON, N. Y. Pleasantly located, large rooms, fine shade. G. H. CARSWELL.

LAWRENCE HOUSE, CORNWALL, ON the Hudson.—Board for the Summer.
J. J. LAWRENCE.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL IS now open. For particulars, address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED IN A quiet family for a lady for three or four months; good plain board, with milk, and plenty of shade. Address, with terms and full particulars, Miss M., Station C, New-York.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED.—A gentleman wishes a furnished room, with gas, water, and use of bath; permanent if suited; vicinity of Madison or Union square. Address HERKIMER, Box No. 110 *Times* Office, stating terms and location.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.,
OF BROOME-ST.,
WARE-ROOMS,
5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
ELEGANT CARRIAGES
in all the fashionable varieties, from original designs of our own and the best styles of Paris and London, exquisitely finished in silk satins, French moroccos, and the finest broadcloths, exclusively the production of our well-known Broome-street Factory. In addition to our stock of the larger vehicles, we offer a complete assortment of Road Wagons, with and without tops, in all weights, embracing in their construction the various improvements introduced by us during the past fifteen years, and which have made the
BREWSTER WAGON
THE STANDARD FOR QUALITY.
Our prices being fixed and uniform to all, orders by mail have equal advantages with those placed in person.
In order that we may not be confounded with a joint stock company of carriage dealers who have adopted a firm name similar to our own, and impudently claim the reputation we have made for the "Brewster Wagon," we beg the public will remember that our only ware-rooms are at the corner of
5TH-AV. AND 14TH-ST.,
AND OUR ONLY FACTORY ON BROOME-ST.
BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME-ST.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SUMMER HORSE CLOTHING.
Sheets, Lap Robes, Dusters, and Whips, all new goods, best in the market, and retailed at low prices.
MAGNUS BROS.,
No. 104 Fulton-st., up-stairs.

HARNESS, SADDLES, HORSE-CLOTHING,
Carriage-robes, lap-dusters, fly-nets, and a large variety of SADDLERY GOODS always on hand.
C. B. SMITH, No. 40 Warren-st., New-York.

AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER before offered, our immense stock of carriages, comprising every seasonable style of family carriages and light wagons, new and second-hand.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION No. 638 Broadway

HANDSOME WHITE PONY FOR sale; also, basket phaeton, with rumble (Brewster) and canopy. Apply at No. 210 West 43d-st.

FOR SALE.—$450.—A GENTLEMAN'S horse, light wagon, and harness; sound and in good condition. Apply at Nos. 17 and 19 East 10th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A DELIGHTFUL HOME FOR THE Summer at Englewood, N. J.—Large airy rooms; every convenience; high ground, beautiful view, and first-class board; price $10 per week and upward; good stabling. Address Box No. 163 Englewood Post-office. For reference call at No. 43 West 22d-st., New-York.

SUMMER BOARDING-HOUSE.—A few families can be accommodated by applying to WILLIAM C. HAND, Amagansett, Suffolk County, Long Island. The house is pleasantly situated, two miles from Southampton, three-quarters of a mile from the ocean, two miles from the bay, and seventeen miles from Montauk Point.

WEST NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.—A private family, residing in pleasant and healthy locality overlooking the water, within ten minutes' walk from the ferry, will rent two pleasant, airy rooms, with board; references given and required. For further particulars apply at No. 7 John-st.

BOARDING—AMONG THE CATSKILL Mountains, at Westkill, Greene County, N. Y., at a farm-house, pleasantly situated; parties can obtain desirable board for $1 per day; good table, plenty of milk; trout-fishing and gunning. Apply or address ROBERT H. BARR, 218 Greenwich-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AT NORTH GRANville, Washington County, N. Y., a large double brick house, well shaded; healthy location; fine scenery, good drives, and every way desirable for a Summer residence; terms $8 per week. Apply to JOHN BLISS, No. 110 Wall-st.

GOOD BOARD FOR TWO GENTLEMEN can be had at East Orange, N. J., in a small private family at moderate price; five minutes from depot; high ground and fine air; large front room. Address R. W. S., Box No. 3,902 Post-office.

BOARD ON LONG ISLAND AT A FARM-house, beautifully situated, on the lower South Bay; boating, bathing, gunning, &c.; terms reasonable. Address JOSHUA CORWIN, Good Ground, Long Island, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson.—Grounds large, well shaded. Apply to Mrs. I. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y. Refers to Mr. J. Angevene, Bank of the Republic, Wall-st.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON.—Pleasant rooms and shaded grounds, in the immediate vicinity of a railroad depot and steam-boat landing. Address Post-office Box No. 27 Hyde Park.

BOARD AT ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLand, near station of South-side and Long Island Railroads; time to City, 1:20. Inquire at the Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE VERY desirable rooms, with excellent board, for gentleman and wife and single gentlemen; those appreciating comfort and refinement may address HOMELIKE, *Times* Up-town Branch Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.; terms reasonable; best references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—AT No. 91 5th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., fine, elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor to let, en suite or single, without board; also, hall-room at $5 per week.

LARGE COOL ROOMS ON SECOND and third floors, handsomely furnished, to let, with or without first-class board, at reduced prices; references. No. 14 East 32d-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

PARTIES WISHING TO ENGAGE rooms for the Summer, where there is good lawn, plenty of shade, gas, baths, hot and cold, plenty of stabling, can do so by applying to E. K. MOTT, Tarrytown. References exchanged.

TWENTY-FIRST-ST., NO. 350 WEST, near Elevated Railroad Depot.—Nicely-furnished second-story room, with board; large closets, hot and cold water, gas, &c.; table unexceptionable; terms moderate. Reference.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—With board, handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen; house pleasant and nicely fitted up; references given.

NO. 206 5TH-AV., FRONTING MADISON-square and Broadway, elegant suites of rooms, beautifully furnished; with all conveniences; with or without board, for Summer or year.

NO. 17 WEST 26TH-ST., OPPOSITE ST. James Hotel; house newly furnished; one large front room and two small rooms, without board; family private.

NO. 14 EAST 16TH-ST., NEAR BROADway.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or separately, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with full board, in a small, quiet family.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET to party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with or without private table; references. Call at No. 43 West 35th-st.

TWO OR THREE HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms on second floor, with board, to families or gentlemen; transient board; Summer prices. No. 7 West 32d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 341.—SOUTHERNERS or others seeking desirable rooms, en suite or single, will find them at the above number; private table if preferred; reference.

NO. 5 EAST 30TH-ST.—A VERY DEsirable parlor floor, with or without private table; single rooms $3 and $4 a week, without board.

PLEASANT, COOL ROOM, FURNISHed, To Let—Suitable for one or two gentlemen. No. 35 West 10th-st.

A.—TO LET—A FLOOR ELEGANTLY FURnished, three large rooms and bath-room, in a private house, to gentlemen only. No. 17 East 12th-st.

NO. 21 WEST 31ST-ST.—LARGE AND small rooms, with or without board; transient boarders taken; references.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms to let either with or without board.

NO. 119 EAST 17TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, with first-class board.

INSTRUCTION.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE,

WELLS' FEMALE COLLEGE,
BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, N. Y.
Academic Course to meet demand.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1837.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Broadway, corner of 33d-st., and No. 62 Bowery.—Book-keeping, arithmetic, penmanship, English branches; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50. Day and evening, all Summer.

MME. FANNY YERSIN, MORGES, Canton Vaud, Switzerland, receives young ladies desirous of attending the Superior School of this city, at moderate rates. Address Mme. YERSIN or Rev. DEMOLE, No. 3 St. Victor, Geneva, Switzerland.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will continue as usual. Present year will close June 25, 1873. Next school year will commence Sept. 17, 1873.

MEDICAL.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS—By Dr. VERGNES, the inventor; established twenty-six years; for rheumatism, debility, impurity of blood, and nervous disorders. No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CANCER RADICALLY CURED. WITHOUT the knife or pain; diseases of females a specialty; by Prof. J. M. COMINS, M. D., No. 143 East 26th-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Account-books made to any pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
EVERY NIGHT,
EVERY NIGHT,
THE GREAT SENSATIONAL PLAY
BY
DION BOUCICAULT,
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.
MORA; OR, THE GOLDEN FETTERS.
Miss KATHERINE ROGERS, Mr. ALLERTON, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mr. BRADLEY, Mr. LEVICK, Miss MARY WELLS, Mr. WHEELOCK, Mr. GRIFFITHS, Mr. FAWCETT, (BOTH BY PERMISSION OF Mr. DALY,) Mr. PARSLOE, Mr. POPE, Mr. MILLS, Mr. A. BECKS, Misses BLAISDELL, BELL, BATE, AND BURROUGHS.
LAST MORA MATINEE, SATURDAY, JUNE 28.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEO. THOMAS'
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (Sunday) EVENING, JUNE 22, AT 8,
SIXTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
when a very brilliant programme will be performed.
Admission, 50 cents; packages of twelve tickets, $4. To be had at the usual places.
TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, AT 8.
THEO. THOMAS' ANNUAL BENEFIT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. EXTRA.
Positively no free list on this occasion.
THEODORE THOMAS'
ANNUAL BENEFIT CONCERT.
TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 24, AT 8,
with the following new and brilliant programme:
Grand March, op. 61, (new,)........................F. Kiel
Overture, Normannenfahrt, op. 26, (new,).A. Dietrich
Scherzo, Symphony, "An das Vaterland," op. 96. Raff
Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2..............................Liszt
Overture, Leonore, No 3.........................Beethoven
Hymne a Sainte Cecile, (Meditation religieuse.)
Gounod
Tarantelle, with flute and clarinette obligato; first time......................Saint Saens
Messrs. Weiner and Kaiser.
Selections, third act, "Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg"...............................Wagner
Overture, Hunya di Lasslo..........................Erkel
Evening Song.....................................Schumann
Waltz, Wiener Bonbons..............................Strauss
Schiller March....................................Meyerbeer
Admission tickets, $1. To be had at the principal music-stores and at the box-office of Central Park Garden. Private boxes, $2 extra.

JONES' WOOD PARK,
SUNDAY, JUNE 22, 1870,
FIFTH
GRAND SACRED CONCERT
by the unrivaled
NINTH REGIMENT BAND,
D. L. DOWNING..................Musical Director
Admission 25 cents for gentleman and lady; children free. Concert commences at 3:30 P. M.

GRAND SACRED CONCERT EVERY SUNDAY.

THE INTERNATIONAL
BILLIARD TOURNAMENT
Commences at
IRVING HALL,
MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 23.
By games of 300 points by the following contestants:
JOHN DEERY vs. CYRILLE DION,
FRANCOIS UBASSY vs. MAURICE DALY.
Dress Circle reserved expressly for ladies accompanied by gentlemen.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART—Temporary building, No. 128 West 14th-st. The di Cesnola collections from Cyprus and the Loan collections of works of art, are open to the public daily from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission 50 cents. New and important additions have been made to the Loan collections.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

EXCURSIONS.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
Sailing TRI-WEEKLY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29, North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. BECKETT, Wednesday, June 25.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, June 28.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)
Or WM. P. CLYDE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR EXCURSIONS.
SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.
Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.
Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Eaglewood, and other Groves to let.
Also, Tug-boats, such as desired.
Office 383 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.
H. B. CROSSETT.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—On and after SUNDAY, June 1, the large and commodious steamer MONITOR, Capt. CHARLES FOSTER, will make an excursion to the Fishing Banks daily, Saturdays excepted, leaving 8th-st., East River, at 7 A. M.; Peck-slip, East River, at 7:30; Christopher-st., North River, at 8:15, and Pier No. 4 North River at 9 A. M. Tickets, $1; ladies, 50 cents; fine state-rooms for the accommodation of families. JOHN LYNCH, Manager. Music by GEO. SCHIEDEL.

EAST RIVER AND BROOKLYN ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—The steamer MONITOR will, on and after the 21st day of June, leave as follows: 8th-st., East River, 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; South 6th-st., Williamsburg, 9:35 A. M., 12:35 and 3:35 P. M.; Peck-slip, East River, 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND Shady Side steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M.; 2, 5:15, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

ASSIGNEE SALE FOR THIRTY DAYS—A great variety of fishing tackle, wholesale and retail, at No. 32 Park-row.

SHIPPING.

NORSE-AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH LONDON.
The fine, first-class, full-powered steam-ship
ST. OLAF,
Chr. HILLE, Commander,
Will leave the Company's dock, Harbeck Stores, Brooklyn, TUESDAY, June 24, as above.
Passengers booked and forwarded by the Company's own steamers to Norway and Sweden.
To be followed by the steam-ships PETER JEBSEN, Capt. WULFF, (extra,) and the HARALD HAARFAGER, Capt. LUND, on July 8.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To London	$65 Currency.	$30 Currency.
To Christiania and Bergen	80 Currency.	38 Currency.

For freight or passage apply to
FUNCH, EDYE & CO.,
No. 27 South William-st., General Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.
The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)
For Turks Island, Jamaica and Savanilla,
CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, June 30.
ATLAS, (new,) Capt. PORTER, July —.
For Porto-au-Prince, Curacoa and Venezuela,
ARIEL, Capt. JONES, July —.
For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, New-York, *will dispose of* 100 PIANOS & ORGANS *of first-class makers, including* WATERS', *at extremely low prices for cash, or part cash, and balance in* small monthly *payments.* New 7-Octave first-class PIANOS, all modern improvements, *for* $275 *cash. Organs* $55, $75, DOUBLE-REED ORGANS, $100; 4-STOP, $110; 8-STOP, $125, *and upward.*

WATERS' CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS
are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. The CONCERTO STOP *is the best ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by a third set of reeds peculiarly voiced, the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while its* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms liberal.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED. 1 stamp. Chickering's, Steinway's, and Waters' Pianos and Organs to rent in City or country.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. 165 4th-av.)

CHURCH ORGANS AT BARGAINS.—One of one bank keys, fifty-eight notes, one and a half octave pedals and sub-bass. Also, one of two banks, second hand, for sale cheap for cash. Apply to D. S. BEDELL, No. 201 Church-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
(Curtain rises at 8.)
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
LAST WEEK
Positively
OF THE SEASON
And of
MADELEIN MOREL.
SATURDAY, June 28, positively FAREWELL MATINEE of MADELEIN MOREL.
SATURDAY NIGHT, June 28, the FAREWELL NIGHT of MADELEIN MOREL, and the CLOSING NIGHT of the SEASON, has been assigned the Business Manager and Treasurer for their JOINT BENEFIT.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
MONDAY, June 23,
BENEFIT OF MR. GEORGE H. GRIFFITHS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
TUESDAY, June 24,
BENEFIT OF MR. JAMES ROBERTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY, June 25,
BENEFIT OF MR. OWEN FAWCETT.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
FAREWELL TESTIMONIAL
to Mr.
DAN BRYANT,
prior to his departure for Europe,
THURSDAY EVENING, June 26, 1873.
Mr. BRYANT begs to state that, through the courtesy of Mr. Augustin Daly in placing his magnificent establishment at his disposal, he is enabled to take leave of his friends and the public for a time, in an
ENTERTAINMENT OF AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE NATURE,
consisting of
HIBERNIAN DRAMA and
ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.
Mr. DAN BRYANT
will appear on the occasion in
TWO OF HIS MOST CELEBRATED IRISH IMPERSONATIONS, assisted by
Mr. W. R. FLOYD,
(his first appearance in New-York in two years,)
Mr. WM. DAVIDGE, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD,
Mr. D. WHITING, Mr. C. ROCKWELL,
Mr. G. DE VERE,
Miss MARY CARY, Miss ST. CLAIR,
of the Fifth-avenue Theatre, (by kind permission of Mr. A. Daly.)
Miss JENNIE HUGHES, Mrs. A. HIND, and Mrs. SEFTON,
with the world-famous
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS
and Mr.
BOBBY NEWCOMB.
By special arrangement with Mr. Dion Boucicault, the performance will commence with the first act of the beautiful Hibernian love story, entitled the
COLLEEN BAWN.
MYLES-NA-COPPALEEN.....Mr. DAN BRYANT
To be followed by
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS
and
Mr. BOBBY NEWCOMB'S SPECIALITIES.
Concluding with the very popular Irish sketch of
HANDY ANDY.
HANDY ANDY..........................Mr. DAN BRYANT
Oonah Rooney...........................Miss Jennie Hughes
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured at box-office of Bryant's Opera-house.

BEGINS AT 8. BEGINS AT 8.
OLYMPIC THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
The beautiful and accomplished young actress,
LITTLE NELL,
LITTLE NELL,
LITTLE NELL,
LITTLE NELL,
THE CALIFORNIA DIAMOND,
in her great sensational drama,
FIDELIA, FIDELIA,
THE FIRE WAIF, THE FIRE WAIF.
A full and brilliant dramatic company.
GREAT FIRE SCENE,
THE GRAND GALVANIC BATTERY,
and
NITRO-GLYCERINE SENSATION.
WONDERFUL MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MATINEES AT 2 P. M. MATINEES AT 2 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. J. M. WARD.
MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1873.
EVENING AT 8.
The popular actor,
Mr. J. M. WARD,
and the beautiful Miss
WINNITTA MONTAGUE, in J. M. Findull's drama of the
WINNING HAND.
AFTERNOON AT 2.
The charming actress,
Miss ANNIE FIRMIN,
and the eminent actor,
Mr. JOHN H. JACK,
in the new drama from
Wilkie Collins' story of
NEW MAGDALEN.
FRIDAY EVENING, June 27, complimentary benefit tendered to Mr. JAMES M. WARD.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Begins at 8. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
EVERY EVENING, the brilliant and favorite actress, CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, in the charming domestic drama, entitled JANE EYRE, produced with SUPERB SCENERY and an UNRIVALED CAST.
SATURDAY, at 1:30,
SECOND JANE EYRE MATINEE.
Seats secured in advance.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL,
(Formerly EMPIRE RINK,) 3D-AV. AND 63D-ST.
IMMENSE SUCCESS—EVERY EVENING,
EBEN'S POPULAR SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 50 PERFORMERS.
Mr. FELIX I. EBEN.......................CONDUCTOR.
Every evening entire change of programme.
EBEN'S popular SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
Admission, 25 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. LAST WEEK.
GUS PHILLIPS........as........PETER KOOMER.
LULU in her WONDERFUL BOUND.
Koomer Matinée, SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING, June 30, will be produced
THE BEATS OF NEW-YORK.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D-ST.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.
MONDAY, JUNE 23. | TUESDAY, JUNE 24. | WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.,
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.
HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT
FOR KEYPORT
and all the intermediate landings.
The popular steam-boat
NELLY WHITE,
Capt. JACOB B. DAVIS,
will commence her regular trips
ON SUNDAY, May 25.
Leaving Barclay-st. at 9 o'clock in the morning; leave Keyport at 4 P. M., to return.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Iona Island.
The favorite steam-boat
JESSE HOYT,
Capt. JAMES SHERMAN,
leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 24th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Fare for the excursion, $1.

SUNDAY EVENING BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY, PASSAGE, $1 50.—The elegant steam-boat THOMAS POWELL will leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., every SUNDAY EVENING, at 6 o'clock P. M., making close connection with railroads for all points, North, East and West; through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH EVERY SUNDAY.—Steamer AMERICUS, in place of NELLY WHITE, leaves Peck-slip, East River, 8:30 A. M., 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 9 A. M., 2 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.
Returning, leaves the Beach at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sand's Point, and Glenwood. Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) every SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.; 8th-st. at 9:05, and 33d-st. at 9:15. Returning to the City about 6 o'clock P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDing at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT—Daily Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., North River at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier 5 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

ICE CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
MADE FROM PURE CREAM ONLY.
$1 60 per Gallon.
Liberal arrangements made with hotels, restaurants, churches, charitable institutions, and the trade. J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots—Nos. 305 4th-av., 1,284 Broadway, 75 and 77 Chatham-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' UTENSILS.—Ice-cream freezers, tubs, molds, &c. Agent for Mills, Seamen & Packer's patent Philadelphia ice-cream machines. WILLIAM HART, No. 34 Catharine-st., New-York.

THE FIRST PICNIC.

Over Twelve Hundred Boys and Girls Enjoy a Happy Holiday—A Remarkable Success.

It is the characteristic of Americans generally, and specially of New-Yorkers, that they have never denied the charitable appeals which have been presented to them in the plain guise of duties. Nor have they ever grudged the money which has been so repeatedly asked for. But, deeply engaged in the toils of a thousand pursuits, they have never the leisure to see that the money which they have given is spent for the purpose for which it was intended. It is for this reason that the children's picnics inaugurated by THE TIMES have called forth such warm praises in public, and won such hearty support in private. Those who subscribed knew, with the positiveness of absolute conviction, that every dollar given would be spent to the utmost advantage. And as they know full well that the same causes that last year necessitated an appeal are still in operation, it cannot be doubted that the same generosity will be displayed. Doctors will tell those who are curious that a few weeks continued hot weather will prove as mortal to the young children of the poor as a downright pestilence. But though the condition of the poor will always invite disease and death, the lives of many may be saved by giving them an occasional day of pure air and wholesome food.

The Children's Aid Society has done more, perhaps, than any other association in this direction—not because they had more money, but because their efforts were directed with remarkable ability. They have established industrial schools in all those quarters where the poor most do congregate, and have gathered around them all who were destitute and all who were unhappy. The good people, who so freely subscribe their money, little know how hard it is to get down to the classes who really require it, and how many temptations there are to slur the work by accepting those who desire to profit by charity without really standing in need of it. This is the great defect of the institutions which are connected with religious bodies. They are admirably conducted, they do an immense amount of good, and they fill a worthy place in the world's charities. But they never get down to the bottom strata of the poor. The criminal classes are easily found, and they are fairly handled. The difficult thing is to get down to the last stratum of the innocent poor, that unhappy belt of low civilization from which the criminal ranks are constantly recruited. The Children's Aid Society does get down. By its admirably-arranged system of districts, it succeeds in finding out the unfortunate families, often very large, where the bread-winner has been incapacitated from working and where the family are on the verge of starvation. Suppose a family of seven—this is a real case—mother a widow, eldest girl, sixteen, helping her, and the whole weight of the other six falling on these two. A rusty needle will in a minute incapacitate one, and then the entire crowd hangs upon the feeble energies of, perhaps, a poor girl of sixteen. The Children's Aid Society steps in, takes the younger children, feeds them, clothes them, and finds remunerative work for those who can do it. The family are saved, and hope again returns to the poor home. Another case, also a fact: A father is left a widower, with eleven children. He misses the assistance and the companionship of his wife, and he flies to the bottle for consolation. The future pictures a pretty prospect for him and them—a drunkard's grave for the former, and for the latter life in the streets, prostitution, crime, and death. The Children's Aid Society steps in and helps the man to carry his intolerable burden, slips up behind him and raises the huge load from the sinking shoulder. The man rallies back to steady ways; the home is saved. Instances like these could be multiplied indefinitely, but the facts given are sufficient to tell the public of what material the schools are composed, and to interest them in the first picnic which was devoted to them.

The place of rendezvous was at the foot of Thirty-fourth-street and the North River at 7:30 in the morning. Punctually at that time processions of children began to appear in the neighborhood and to form long double lines in front of Manhattan Market. The appearance of the children was peculiar from the circumstance that they were almost all dressed in clothing given by charitable persons to the different schools. In the procession yesterday there were two poor children, Italians probably, from their complexion and from the dreadfully filthy condition of their matted hair, who wore hats that had been presented, and which had been extremely gay, a hundred years ago more or less. One was a light cloth of fine texture, with deep green ostrich feathers curling round the centre; the other was a beaver riding-hat of elegant construction. The poor little things had probably no mother. They wore on their unstockinged feet, with slippers of the most dilapidated condition. A stranger, unacquainted with the circumstances, seeing next to them a bright little girl, with a very pretty hat, a handsome pink frock, and fawn-colored high boots, would believe her to be of comfortably circumstanced parents. But this would be an error. A lady who had clothes to give away, took a fancy to her and gave her the cast-off habiliments of her little daughter. Looking down the line, we notice some girls more than fourteen, which the trustees have made the age. But there are so many little ones that the rule is necessarily relaxed. There are also some tall boys, who, no doubt, are in the schools, but they do not escape the keen glance of Mr. Williams, and they are dismissed with very long faces. Some of the boys are grotesquely dressed. They are waifs who last Winter slept in the schools, and would have died of starvation but for the schools, having no home, no parents, no friends. One of these is very bright-looking and fat. A lady has given him a sailor's suit of her little boy's at home, and he looks splendid. Not far from him is another waif, who has lost an eye in some misadventure, and whose face is covered with pimples and sores, the result of bad blood—the result of bad food—and too little even of that. He has been adorned with a suit considerably too large for him; his little arms are lost in the sleeves of his coat, his little legs have casings of huge pantaloons, the knees of which reach his toes, and his head is sunk into a seal-skin skating-cap, the glory of which has utterly departed, and which is in a very mangy and forlorn condition indeed. He is perfectly happy, however, and listens to the descriptions of former picnics, given by old hands in the school who were there last year.

Mingling with the teachers, the writer learns that there are seven schools present, making an aggregate of 1,208 children. First comes the Park Industrial School, on Sixty-eighth-street and Broadway, which gathers all the unfortunates from the squatting region, and is Irish-American in character. The Catholic clergy, who have invariably held aloof from other charitable institutions, have made an exception in favor of the Children's Aid Society, and freely allow the Catholic children to throng the schools. In this Park School they muster in very great force, and one of the characteristics of the pupils is the eagerness with which they seek for work as soon as they can to assist their parents. It is impossible to keep girls after they are fourteen or boys after they are twelve. They want to do something to "help mother." Poor mother, perhaps, has a drunken husband on her hands, and has bitter bread to eat and not enough of that. The next school is from Fifty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and is presided over by Miss Bayliss. A good many Germans here, very clean, well-behaved children, with their back hair carefully oiled and plaited in two tails. The parents are no doubt very poor, but the children invariably make a good appearance. Sometimes the clothes are borrowed from other Germans to enable the little ones to attend the picnics in due style. Miss Bishop brings a detachment from Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-second-street. Miss Stevens heads her school from East Fortieth-street, Miss Staats hers from East Thirty-fifth-street, and Miss Noble hers from West Twenty-seventh-street. This last is called the Hudson River School, and is dreadfully in trouble all the Winter from the terrible destitution of the pupils. Most of the poor in that neighborhood are longshoremen, and have no occupation in the Winter. These men generally take to drinking and the families starve. Sometimes the head of the family leaves them heartlessly, and goes down South, and the children find themselves without a home. Then they fly to the sheltering arms of the Hudson River Industrial School, and get food and clothing and warm pity. Last comes the school of Miss Haight, from Eighteenth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. Five years ago, when this lady took command, there were twenty-five scholars, mostly members of the Nineteenth Ward gang, who made the room hideous with their cries, and went there simply to get food and lark the teacher. Gifted with unusual powers of firmness and persuasion, Miss Haight brought her young ruffians to obedience, to decency, and to an affection for herself amounting almost to idolatry. She went round through the district, visited the destitute, helped them, sympathised with the suffering, opened helpful paths of industry to the industrious, and created a belief in order and in cleanliness among a horde of barbarians as savage as if they had been born in the centre of Africa, and not of New-York.

The steam tug and the barge arrived at 8:30 o'clock, and in a few minutes the band began to play and the cortege moved forward. Proverbs are often wrong, for on this occasion listeners did certainly hear good of themselves, the bystanders being unanimous in their sentiments of approval and glorification of the men who were doing so noble a work. The arrangements for the embarkation were perfect. Portable gates closed any avenues of illicit approach, and the young rioters who looked on wistfully and wanted to scale that heaven found the project impossible. The entire crowd were on board without mishap by 9 o'clock, and immediately the tug went ahead, towing the barge with a long hawser up the Hudson, and at a fair rate of speed, considering that it was ebb and the tide was at its height.

In the course of last year's picnics the writers of THE TIMES have again and again endeavored to depict the delight of the children. But mere words will not do it. An artist perhaps could give the world some idea of 1,200 children, all agog with happiness, drinking in the perfume of the air, rejoicing in the sunshine, and with hearts buoyant as the river's breast. Every childish face showed a transport of enjoyment, which was sad to witness. Slaves on a plantation were full of life and enjoyed themselves after labor was done, because, having no future, they lived intensely in the present. So it is with these poor children. All that the industrial school can do for them, after all, is not much. Its discipline tames them and represses their spirits, and teaches them the wholesome doctrine that half a slice is better than no bread. But the contrast between the childhood of the rich and the poor is so great that one fears to pursue it. The lives of these children are so darkened, in spite of the heroic exertions of the Children's Aid Society, that they have no future. Hence they enjoy the present with an abandonment of which the more prosperous are incapable. When at 10 o'clock they were feasted on sandwiches and lemonade, they munched with a heartiness which was delightful to witness. And when the boat reached Excelsior Park, and they were furnished with more sandwiches and cake, they poured out into the beautiful grove like bees swarming. And they were the more like bees because they surrounded their teachers as bees surround their queen, swarmed upon them, held them by the hand, each one a finger, by the mantle, even by the dress. "Oh, Miss——, are you happy? we are so happy," they cried, and then they wanted to know what they should do. Might they swing? might they go to the spring, and fill cups with real water coming out of the rocks? This was such a wonder to them, and yet if the teachers would only tell them so, it is much more wonderful to see it come out of an iron hydrant. They scattered over the lovely grove, and ate their food under the shade of beautiful trees, tulip-trees, broad-leaved oaks, locusts, sycamores, maples, boxes, beeches, all varieties, in short, that wave responsive to the northern breeze. Everywhere there grew noble masses of beautiful ferns, the common filix and the beautiful maiden's hair. These the children plucked in profusion and decorated their hats, making themselves also garlands of the broad leaves of the oak and necklaces of the pretty pimpernel flowers. Some had bouquets of the tulip-tree flowers and others hunted for wild strawberries. Where were the boys all this time? No sooner were they landed than they stripped and plunged into the water like a school of pink young porpoises. When they were persuaded, after a long time, that they had bathed sufficiently, they scrambled up the hill and invaded the dancing-room, where Punch and Judy were waiting to settle their little disputes *coram publico*. How they did laugh, and how deeply the little girls were impressed by the ghost, and likewise by the preternatural sagacity of the dog Toby. Then, when this delight was over, the band played interminable quadrilles, and the children danced whatever they liked, some preferring the waltz, some the polka, and some attempting the galop, but unsuccessfully, in consequence of the crowd. Mr. W. A. Thompson surrendered all of his swings to the children free of charge, and labored assiduously to give them pleasure. Mr. Davis, the proprietor of the grove, was also earnest in his efforts.

At 3:30 the whistles of Mr. Williams and staff began to sound, and videttes were sent out to bring in the stragglers. These were an infinite number. As fast as the very last group of children, resting in some shady spot, and talking to their flowers, had been discovered and sent in, another group would present itself. It was fairly 4 o'clock before all were on board. Then came a distribution of cake and ice-cream, the climax of happiness to these poor ones who would find heaven itself a dreary place without something nice to eat, so deeply has the stamp of hunger been impressed on their young minds. Then they went up-stairs and romped to their little hearts' content. At Fifty-ninth-street, the Park school of Miss Pascal, that of Miss Bayliss, and that of Miss Bishop were landed amid mutual cheers. In a few minutes more the Thirty-fourth-street dock was reached, and the remainder disembarked in perfect order, with faces full of happiness and hands full of ferns and other leafy treasures. They gave three final cheers, and being marshaled according to their respective schools, were marched away, their tongues going like lightning. Come what may, no matter what the future shall bring forth, they have the memory of one day of happiness, and that shall lighten their dreary future. It is something to be able to remember when one was happy. And these children have at least this consolation.

The excursion was accompanied by many ladies and gentlemen connected with the Children's Aid Society. Besides the ladies mentioned were Miss Chandler, Miss Coleman, Miss Garthwaite, Miss Taylor, Miss Birdsall, Miss Dennison, Miss Astor, Miss Sinclair, Miss Jackson, Miss Merril, Miss Sutherland, Miss Smith, Miss Lamb, Miss Mallory, Miss A. Hill, Miss Julia Cook, and Miss Brown. Of gentlemen visitors, there were Mr. Geo. Jones and Mr. L. J. Jennings of THE TIMES, Mr. Levy, connected with the Hebraic schools; Mr. W. B. Billings, Superintendent of Newsboy's Home, Chicago; Mr. Henry Holt, Mr. Thomas Bloomfield, Mr. Jourdon, Mr. Colcord, and Mr. McBride. Connected with the Children's Aid Society were Mr. M. Dupuy, Mr. Geo. Calder, Mr. J. W. Skinner, Dr. Thoms, and Mr. Purcell, medical men connected with the Relief Fund. Rev. A. Wiswall, of St. John's Church also accompanied this excursion.

The expenses for the day were as follows:

Barge, tug, and row-boats	$135 00
Crockery	100 45
190 quarts of ice-cream	66 50
240 quarts milk	14 40
1,500 pounds ice	3 75
Cartage	14 00
62 pounds beef	11 16
139 pounds ham	25 02
31 pounds tongues	6 51
56 pounds butter	16 80
250 loaves bread	25 00
1,500 rolls	15 00
1,500 sponge cakes	45 00
Dinners for police	10 00
Lemons	8 00
Citric acid	7 00
Coffee urn	10 00
Half barrel of sugar	12 00
Steward's stores	6 45
Medicine chest	3 40
Brooms, pails, and tubs	12 00
Knives, forks, and spoons	18 25
Towels	5 00
Steward's implements	9 45
Ice ax and tongs	3 50
Stencil plate and ink	2 68
Banners	21 00
Printing	12 23
Coffee and tea	3 19
Band	55 00
Steward and waiters	38 00
Extra help	5 00
Total	$721 12

This is about 59½ cents per child, but as nearly $200 was for utensils necessary for other excursions as well as yesterday, the actual expense for every child was less than 50 cents.

Burning of the Mails—Alleged Carelessness of the Railroad Company.

The westward-bound mails which left this City at 8:30 on Tuesday evening, and were afterward found to be on fire when the train reached Batavia, appear to have been more seriously injured than was stated in the brief report by telegraph published on Thursday. Letters received from the Postmaster at Batavia at the Post-office here, yesterday, assert that the disaster was in a great measure caused by the bad management of the railroad company. The Pacific express, in which the fire occurred, was due in Batavia at 11:35 o'clock on Wednesday morning, and the car containing the mails was found to be in flames on its arrival. The Postmaster was informed, and he came to the station with his deputy immediately.

The flames were extinguished and the mail matter was then thrown out upon the ground. Eight letter pouches were damaged so much that only a small part of the lock end of the bags could be found. The Postmaster says that there was a crowd of men and boys around the smouldering heap, intent on appropriating the books and papers. He ordered the railroad hands to assist in dispersing the crowd, but their efforts were unsuccessful, and he was obliged to use his own efforts, without any aid except his deputy, in protecting the mails.

The Postmaster attributes the fire to wanton neglect on the part of the railroad men, and says:

"These through mails were placed in a common baggage-car. They filled the rear end of the car from top to bottom for about one-third of its length. The rest of the car contained luggage. On the top of the car, at the rear end, was an uncovered stove-pipe hole. The baggage-man did not ride in the car from Rochester to Batavia, but was in the smoking-car, and had left no one in his place. The flames were not discovered until the door was opened at Batavia, when the mails were found to be in full blaze. Water was let in from the tank-spout, and what was not burned was wet down."

CANOEING.

The June Regatta—An Exciting Race—Chip the Winner—Tribulations of the Canoeists.

New-York Bay used to be a great place for canoe-races. With our ancestors they were quite the fashion. Generally these races were not designated regattas; they were gotten up impromptu whenever redskins tried to scalp the old inhabitants of Manhattan, and the latter got wind of their intentions in time to clear out. Sometimes the "old inhabitants" won the race; but frequently not. It is said that these contests were somewhat exciting, and that the participants manifested great interest in the result. A party losing one of these races never entered for another, but became at once a candidate for the highest art of the wig-maker.

Since the Indians disappeared from Manhattan, their successors have had no such powerful incentive to expertness in the management of canoes, and so the art fell into decay. It is not known why it has been revived; perhaps it is owing to the trouble with the Modocs. There are many young men who have read of the exploits of Capt. Jack, Shack Nasty Jim, and their comrades, with horror. As self-preservation is the first law of nature, it seems more than likely that it has gone far toward reviving the noble art of canoeing. But should no red men, with Spencer Rifles, and murderous hatchets and knives, go for the lives and scalps of the young men of New-York, it can do no harm for the latter to slide about over the waters of the bay like their forefathers. Their faces will grow browner, their limbs more muscular, and their appetites more ravenous.

Last year the New-York Canoe Club was a small affair—this year it is an institution. A regatta was sailed yesterday. It had been looked forward to with interest by the lovers of sport for weeks, and many eyes were opened early in the morning to take in the weather prospects for the day.

It turned out to be more than favorable. It was one of the most delightful days of the year. The sky rivaled the blue of Italy, only here and there dappled with fleecy clouds. A delicious breeze fanned the brows of the spectators, and furnished power to drive the tiny canoes at a swift pace over the blue expanse of the bay.

The regatta was advertised to be sailed in the afternoon, and the steamers conveying the invited guests to the scene of the day's sport would leave the Battery at Whitehall Landing at 1 o'clock. Two steamers had been chartered by the Canoe Club for the guests, and these were promptly on hand. About 150 ladies and gentlemen were taken on one of them, and the members of the Press on board of the other. In a short time they steamed away toward Quarantine, on Staten Island, where some of the canoes were expected to be. As the Press boat passed Governor's Island a tiny speck was discerned far away near the Staten Island shore. It was a canoe with a canoeist. Many of the excursionists had never seen a canoe, and excitement ran high. The steamer approached nearer. Every one crowded to the side to gain a closer view of the tiny craft. All at once it disappeared from view. To "ride the waters like a thing of life" a canoe must keep right side up. This one had tipped over. The spectators uttered a murmur of sympathy. The canoeist grabbed his air-bags and swam about like a shark, trying to grab his things. Several enterprising boys in a cat-boat helped him ashore.

Then the Press boat stopped at Quarantine and found that three canoe disasters in the morning obliged that number of canoeists to haul out of the race. The stake-boats were taken in tow, and the Press boat steamed away for Bayonne, N. J., in the shallow waters of which the regatta would be sailed. It seemed, however, as if capsizing were to be the order of the day, for one of the stake-boats got its nose under the water, and went to pieces while in tow. On the way, several canoeists were discovered in distress, and one of them was taken with his tender craft, on board. But the sailing course was reached at last, and the stake-boats set. These were two in number, and stationed about one mile apart. A flag in each distinguished them from the hundreds of other boats which were cruising about in the vicinity, their occupants eager to obtain a view of the race.

When all was ready it was discovered that but one canoe was in sight. A careful cruise, however, disclosed the lot of them proposing to compete for the prize, in a little cove just at Bayonne. The tiny craft were at anchor, and their crews were scudding about over the adjacent wharves in their regulation suits, save that nearly all were barefooted, and with breeches rolled up to the knees. The crews seemed to be in the best of discipline, for when those of the fair sex on board of the steamers had sufficiently gazed upon their manly forms, and the flag upon the Press boat had been lowered twice as a signal for starting, these men of the sea crawled gracefully into their canoes, and with all sails set glided past the stake-boat in the following order and time:

Name.	Sailer.	H.	M.	S.
Gertrude	N. L. Roosevelt	4	2	15
Gretchen	Mont. Schuyler	4	2	55
Titania	F. S. Smith	4	3	5
Chip	John E. Roosevelt	4	3	10
Sardine	C. R. Stebbins	4	5	37
Rover	C. D. Didrichsen	4	5	55
Walrus	G. L. Morse	4	6	44

Thus out of thirteen canoes, which had been entered for the regatta, only seven actually started. The wind was blowing briskly, and every one seemed to be in high feather, canoeists and spectators alike. But the hilarity of one was short-lived. The crew of the Walrus succeeded in handsomely rounding the stake-boat, but just as he accomplished the feat, and was about moving on to capture the silver cup, the prize of the regatta, the wind got the better of his establishment, and he disappeared "like the little joker." This was too bad; every one thought so; the judges sighed and the ladies screamed. "Is there anything we can do for you?" shouted the captain of the prize-boat to the canoeist, struggling among his air-bags, provision cans, and bottles, in the water.

"Can't you come to and let me in?" shouted the capsized man, "I'd like to see the race."

"So would we," quoth a hard-hearted reporter, and the Press boat steamed away, leaving the canoeist to get out as best he could.

Of course the Walrus was out of the race. Then, as the steamer hurried along toward the second stake-boat, the Gretchen made a signal of distress.

"I say, Captain," called out the crew in a disconsolate, appealing tone, "I've lost my yoke-line, and can't go on."

"You ought to have had a stronger one," was the consoling reply, and the Gretchen was out of the race. The second stake-boat was passed by the remaining canoes in the following order and time:

Name.	H.	M.	S.
Chip	4	14	20
Titania	4	16	20
Gertrude	4	16	55
Rover	4	18	55
Sardine	4	19	05

Then those who were watching the canoes intently far ahead remarked that one of them had suddenly disappeared. It turned out that the Sardine was keel uppermost. The crew worked nobly to get into his boat, but all efforts were in vain, and had small boys in a yawl not hastened to his assistance he might even now have been wrestling with the Sardine and numerous other little fishes; and so another canoe was out of the race.

The steamer found it almost impossible to keep up with the tiny craft, so swiftly did they shoot across the water, rising lightly upon the top of every wave.

Four canoes rounded the stake-boat again in the following order and time:

Name.	H.	M.	S.	Name.	H.	M.	S.
Chip	4	27	55	Gertrude	4	28	48
Titania	4	27	15	Rover	4	29	5

Just after passing this stake-boat, the crew of the Gertrude apparently became discouraged and withdrew from the race, taking in her sails in the coolest and most approved manner. The spectators had hardly time to remark this, when the crew of the Titania was discovered near the next stake-boat, wrestling with the briny waves. He did it manfully, too. His chances up to the time of upsetting seemed excellent for coming in second, and the energies of the crew were exerted to the utmost to right his canoe and go on. It was a case of man versus wind and wave. Several times did the ambitious crew straddle his canoe at one end, and essay to enter his "man-hole." Three times he succeeded in recovering his equilibrium and that of his craft, but the wretched conspiracy of wind and wave threw him again and again into the water. This was rich fun for the spectators; it wasn't funny for the crew. Small boys in a cat-boat finally solved this problem and towed the Titania and its crew to the friendly port of Bayonne.

But the Chip and Rover held their own, and then, passing the stake-boat successfully, started for the homestretch at the following times:

	H.	M.
Chip	4	33
Rover	4	39

The Rover was unable to gain upon the Chip, and amid blowing of whistles and cheering of the occupants of the steamers and numerous boats in the vicinity, the canoe Chip crossed the home line at 4h. 43m., the Rover arriving at 4h. 48m. 28s.

The Chip was declared the winner of the cup presented by Commodore Schuyler, and the parties returned to their homes, some by train from Bayonne, and others by the steamers, nearly all arriving in New-York at 6 o'clock.

Several delegations of Coroners from the adjacent coast towns of New-Jersey were in attendance at the regatta, and remained in the vicinity cruising about until a late hour last night, expecting to reap a large harvest. It is believed that their labors have been fruitless, the canoeists having very generally returned to New-York safe and sound.

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Explosion in Dey-Street—Five Persons Seriously Injured.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a terrible explosion occurred in the hardware store of Harsh Bros., on the first floor of the building, No. 49 Dey-street. The firm, consisting of Messrs. Nathan and George Harsh, deal in all sorts of hardware, principally the products of auction sales. Among the goods which form a large proportion of the stock with which the store is filled, are condemned ordnance stores purchased from the Government, and in the establishment can be found boxes of rifles, cavalry sabres, condemned cartridges, percussion caps, and emptied shells. The firm had on hand a large quantity of metallic cartridges, which they were breaking for the purpose of obtaining the copper and lead, of which they are in the main composed. The mode of doing this is to place each cartridge in a vise, and with a chisel to separate the leaden bullet from the copper shell in which it is partially inclosed, and then empty the powder in a receptacle placed near by for the purpose.

This operation was being conducted in the rear portion of the store, at about 12:30 o'clock yesterday, by Charles Leonard, a porter in the employ of the firm. Mr. Nathan Harsh was in the store at the time, watching the operation, and three of his children, named Griffith, aged twelve, Forrest, aged eight, and Harry, aged fifteen, were playing about the store. There were also two clerks and a visitor sitting in the front portion of the store, near the door leading to the sidewalk. Suddenly one of the cartridges upon which Leonard, the porter, was operating exploded, and in a moment several explosions followed in quick succession. The loose powder scattered about the place ignited, and in turn set fire to several large bowls filled with powder, which had been removed from the cartridges, and which were standing on the floor. The whole place was in a moment enveloped in flames, and several boxes of cartridges exploded one after another, creating the most intense excitement throughout the entire neighborhood. An alarm of fire was sounded, and Sergt. Ferris, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, with a force of police and a section of the Fire Department under Engineer Monroe, quickly responded.

The flames which had broken out in the store were soon extinguished, and the terrible results of the explosion were then discovered. Mr. Harsh was found to be very badly burned about the head, face, and arms. His sons, Griffith, Harry, and Forrest, were also terribly burned, the latter it is feared fatally, and Leonard, the porter, is badly burned and bruised. Those in the front of the store escaped without injury. An ambulance was summoned and the wounded were promptly removed to Park Hospital and placed under the care of Dr. Joyce. Leonard is twenty-two years of age, and resides at No. 436 Canal-street. Harsh and his family reside at No. 113 Madison-avenue, between Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth streets. It is stated that there are over 2,000,000 percussion caps in the store. Had they exploded, the whole building would have been torn to fragments and a fearful loss of life would have resulted. The interior of the store was only slightly damaged.

Boat Racing and Swimming Matches—Ladies Contesting.

A large number of people assembled yesterday at Allen's salt-water baths, foot of East Fifty-fifth-street, to witness a series of aquatic sports. Boat racing and swimming matches were the order of the day, and all who contested were amateurs. First, there was a double-scull boat race for a distance of two miles, the championship being the only prize contended for. The rowers were lads, Robert Fitzsimmons and John Eagan manning one boat, and William Allen and William Coady, the other. They started off, at a signal from Col. L. Meeker, referee, and were soon so far away as to look like mere specks upon the bosom of the river. Eyesight was strained and marine glasses brought into requisition in the effort to follow the course of the wooden shells as they shot from the mainland of Blackwell's Island around the rocks at that point, and turned their bows homeward. As they neared the starting-point great excitement prevailed, and long applause greeted Masters Eagan and Fitzsimmons, when their boat came in about a length ahead of that of their adversaries. Time—12 minutes. The defeated ones being dissatisfied with the result of the contest, another race was improvised for the same distance, and this time Masters Allen and Coady were victors by full two minutes. Time same as first race.

Next in order came a swimming race by boys for the championship, Masters Chris. Nasen, Frank Hahr, George Winter, Otto Wolff, and Simon Winter entering into competition. The race was for the distance of about a mile, and Master George Winter was the victor, Christopher Nasen and Otto Wolff coming in second and third respectively. After the boys' race five stalwart adult swimmers engaged in a trial of skill and endurance, the course to be traversed being from the City shore to and around a stake-boat moored close to the bank of Blackwell's Island and back again, a distance of about two miles. Five persons engaged in the race, Charles Keller, Wm. Wolff, Paul Callow, G. T. Hawes, and Edward Wigzell. Plunging into the water at a signal, they darted across the river. In a few minutes nothing could be seen of them but their heads, and in a short time they were scarcely discernible. After a while the swimmers appeared in full sight on the return home, followed by a flotilla of boats. Wm. Wolff and Chas. Keller led all the rest, and so close were they that it seemed unsafe to bet on either. Wolff, who had the best of the race throughout from judiciously swimming with the tide instead of battling with it, like Keller, was within arm's reach of the starting-point when his attention was momentarily distracted and he became confused. Keller came in, it was claimed, a second ahead, and was awarded the championship. The decision of the referee, however, was much disputed, and the race was declared by the majority of those present to be a tie. Wolff challenged Keller to swim again, but the latter declined on the score of exhaustion. After this exciting match, three ladies entered the lists for a swimming race of two hundred yards. They were Mrs. Bertha Walters, Miss Maggie Broderick, and Miss Katie Allen. The ladies were attired in blue and gray costumes, and deported themselves in the deep waters with admirable courage. Riding on the crest of huge waves, made by passing steamers, they looked like veritable mermaids. The race was a short one, and Miss Katie Allen, who distanced her competitors last year, was once more a victor, coming in ahead. Miss Broderick was closely behind her, but Mrs. Walters becoming suddenly alarmed lost presence of mind, and was picked up in a boat and brought into shoal water.

Horse-Racing at Waverly, N. J.

For some time past a friendly rivalry has existed between the gentlemen who own fast horses in Jersey City, and yesterday it was resolved to test the respective merits of the horses kept in the American Club stables in Erie-street and those of Henderson's stables in Grove-street. The trot was arranged to take place at Waverly, and, instead of offering a prize to the winner, it was decided that the owners of the two horses making the poorest time should stand the expense of a champagne supper for the party. The following entries were made: Van Pelt's s. m. Nellie V.; Haight's blk. m. Fannie, Shimer's s. g. Billy, Egbert's b. g. Tom Emmett, Delavergne's b. g. Billy Sakin. The race was a straight mile dash, best three in five, and was won easily by Nellie V. Time—2:49½, 2:51½, 2:51¾.

Previous to the race and during the first heat there was considerable betting. Nellie V. was backed against the field with plenty of takers. After the second heat, however, it became evident that there was no hope for other favorites. Several hundred persons were present, and though everything had been arranged with a view to a quiet time, the party appeared to be as well pleased as spectators in general at even the most popular race courses or most celebrated races.

The gate-money amounted to nearly $100, and will be given to the Children's Home, in Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City.

Messrs. Egbert and Delavergne were the losers of the wine supper.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 73°; 6 A. M., 71°; 9 A. M., 70°; 12 M., 76°; 3 P. M., 85°; 6 P. M., 82°; 9 P. M., 77°; 12 P. M., 72°; average temperature yesterday, 76½°; average temperature for the week, 75⅛°.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Receiver of City and County Taxes collected during the past week taxes to the amount of $[illegible].

Licenses were granted in the Mayor's office during last week to the number of 378, and the amount of money received was $1,376 75.

Mayor Havemeyer was expected to return to the City yesterday afternoon, but he will not resume his duties at the City Hall until to-morrow morning.

An unknown lad, eleven years of age, was drowned while bathing, yesterday afternoon, at pier No. 28 East River. His body was recovered and taken to the Morgue.

The Working Boys' Protective Association held a meeting last evening at the City Hall, but owing to the small attendance, it was adjourned to Monday evening, at 7 o'clock.

The Superintendent of Police has issued a general order directing the police to arrest hereafter all persons violating the ordinances regulating the business of fat melting, bone boiling, &c.

John Seymour, residing in East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, fell overboard at Pier No. 42 East River, yesterday, but was rescued from drowning by Officer Leary, of the Seventh Precinct.

The New-York Athletic Club propose having the following handicap races, open only for members: 150 yards run, one-quarter mile run, one mile walk; to take place on their grounds July 12, 4:30 P. M.

Dominick Boscki Caluni, an Italian, fifty years of age, accidentally fell from the elevator at Maillard's chocolate factory, No. 118 West Twenty-fifth street, yesterday afternoon, and was instantly killed.

The carriage-house of William H. Payn, a frame building in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues, was damaged by fire, yesterday afternoon, to the extent of $200.

Frederick Gorges, aged six years, residing in First-avenue, near One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, was seriously injured, yesterday, by being caught under the eye by an ice-hook while jumping off an ice-cart.

Wm. Reilly, aged twenty-five years, but who refused to give his residence, was yesterday committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail for trying to pass a forged check for $[illegible] on the Bowery National Bank on Thursday last.

A fire occurred at 8 o'clock last evening, in the confectionary-store of Mary Oestreicher, No. 178½ Chrystie-street, caused by a lighted match being dropped among some fire-works. Damage to the building and contents, $500; insured.

The yacht Magic, while sailing up the bay at noon, yesterday, ran into the yacht Restless, at anchor off Quarantine Landing, Staten Island, carrying away her main boom and damaging the stern and mainsail. The Magic lost her flying jibboom.

The magnificent steamer Bristol (of the Fall River line) will make her first excursion on the ensuing Fourth of July to the Atlantic Ocean, accompanied by Hall's Boston Brass Band, Dodworth's full cotillion band, and the Ninth Regiment Band, of New-York.

The Committee of the Foundling Asylum has passed complimentary resolutions to Mr. Augustin Daly for his great exertions in aid of the "Foundling," more especially for the part he had taken in the late charity matinée, from which was realized the sum of $10,000. The committee also passed resolutions of thanks to the artists and others who assisted on the occasion.

Michael Finn, aged twenty-one years, a seaman, residing at No. 22 West-street, was held yesterday at the Tombs in default of $1,000 bail, for shooting John McGowan, of No. 10 Morris-street, on Friday night, with a pistol. Finn said in defense that McGowan's companion was in the act of striking him (Finn) with a slung-shot, and he therefore had only defended his own life. He was, however, locked up for trial.

The deaths of several children from the effects of the heat were reported yesterday at the Coroner's office. A man named Schwab, aged thirty-five, died yesterday at No. 18 Oliver-street, from the heat. D. F. Bartlett, of No. 177 East One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, while on a visit to the house of A. Bowes, on One Hundred and Fifth-street, was overpowered by the heat, and soon after died. The cases were referred to the Coroner's office for investigation.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Mary Walsh, twenty-eight years of age, residing at No. 28 Flushing-avenue, was burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp on Friday night, and died yesterday.

An unknown man, about thirty-two years of age, visited the office of Dr. Homiston, corner of Sands and Jay streets, last evening, and while waiting for treatment suddenly fell dead from the bursting of a blood vessel.

Yesterday afternoon, Deputy Collectors Phillips, Parkinson, and Smith, made a descent on an illicit whisky distillery, No. 90 Plymouth-street, and seized a 250-gallon copper still and apparatus, with which a party of men were about to go to work.

The New-York Lacrosse Club were out in full force yesterday, at Prospect Park, and had a very lively game. The first twelve of this club will play the champion twelve of all Canada, at Long Branch, on July 5, for the championship of the world.

Michael Lynch, an aged Irish laborer, residing at the tenement-house, No. 25 Little-street, yesterday attempted suicide by jumping into the river at the foot of Hudson-avenue. He was rescued and carried to the station-house, where he said that he wished to die, as he was too old to work. He was taken home by the officers.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The famous marble quarries of Tuckahoe are likely to be enumerated among the things that were. The marble quarrying company of that place have dissolved, and Surrogate Coffin has granted a decree ordering the sale of the property. In this case, marble has surrendered to iron as a building material.

The beautiful village of West Chester, which has thus far been isolated from the great Metropolis and the rest of the world, so far as railroad facilities of communication are concerned, will be placed at a better advantage about the 1st of August, by the opening of the Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad, which is now rapidly approaching completion.

The rite of confirmation will be administered by Right Rev. Bishop Potter, at Trinity (Episcopal) Church, George-street, Morrisania, this (Sunday) evening. The two districts in the town of Morrisania, which were devastated by fire some months ago, have been almost rebuilt, and with a much better class of buildings than previously occupied the ground.

STATEN ISLAND.

Messrs. S. G. Hadley, J. S. Fowler, and James A. Briggs, State assessors, will meet the Supervisors' assessors of Staten Island at Richmond on Monday next, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

The fifteenth anniversary of the Old Ladies' Home will be celebrated on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week. Eminent clergymen from New-York and Brooklyn will take part in the exercises.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen of Stapleton, at the village hall, last evening, all the standing committees appointed by President Brown were discharged, and a new set of committees were appointed by the board. The Finance Committee were instructed to examine the Treasurer's securities and swear the signers of his bond as to their responsibility. Mr. Oates, the treasurer-elect, was instructed to pay over $483, money received by him, to Gen. Ward, who, it appears, is still Treasurer, Mr. Oates not having yet filed his bond as required by law.

LONG ISLAND.

John Mackey and Benjamin Ackerly, indicted for selling liquor in North Hempstead without a license, have been fined each $50.

Mr. J. J. Harris launched at his ship-yard, in Port Jefferson, yesterday, a fine schooner of the following dimensions: Length on deck, 75 feet; breadth of beam, 23 feet 10 inches; depth of hold, 6 feet. She is heavily built, and well calculated for the brick trade, being able to carry 60,000 in six and a half feet of water.

NEW-JERSEY.

A Morris and Essex locomotive ran off the track at Newark, yesterday. The damage was slight.

A drunken man was found yesterday morning in a sound sleep, lying on the track of the Erie branch running to Weehawken.

The Schuetzenfest of the Jersey City corps, to be held at the Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, will take place on Monday and Tuesday.

James M. C. Eaton was arrested in Irvington, Friday night, charged with assaulting his brother Mattuas Eaton, with intent to kill. The trouble grew out of a lawsuit relative to some property left them.

Thomas Devine, of Jersey City, went to New-York about a week ago to get a $1,000 check cashed, since which time he has been missing. When last seen he was in company with a man who is said to bear a bad reputation, and was under the influence of liquor.

Lawrence Kenninger, who died at the German Hospital, in Newark, on Friday, under mysterious circumstances, was found to have died from arsenical poisoning, and it is believed that he committed suicide on account of domestic difficulties, as he had frequently made threats of that nature.

A boat containing a number of men was run down in the Passaic River, at Newark, Friday night, by a tug. One of the party, named Edward Hasmer, attempted to swim to the shore and was drowned. The others were rescued. Deceased was thirty years of age, and leaves a wife and one child.

A woman named Lennon, residing in Hoboken, was run over by the Paterson accommodation-train of the Morris and Essex Road yesterday morning, while gathering coal on the track. Both legs were taken off just above the ankle. She was conveyed to St. Mary's Hospital, where her injuries were pronounced fatal.

A Midland engine ran into a Pennsylvania engine at the Jersey City depot, yesterday evening, owing to the former, after cutting loose from its train, having been switched on to the wrong track. The headlight and cow-catcher of the Pennsylvania locomotive was badly smashed, as was also the cow-catcher of the Midland train, but no great damage was done to either. No person was injured.

Rev. Dr. Putnam's house and church, on Jersey City Heights, were robbed on Thursday night in the absence of the family. From the house a quantity of wearing apparel, valued at $300, was taken. From the church nothing of value was missed, though a number of articles were found packed as they were left by the thieves. Three men were arrested, but there being no evidence save the suspicions of the officers, Justice Keese discharged them.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Per steam-ship Victoria, for Glasgow.—Miss Louise M. Randall, Miss Mary A. Bennett, Mrs. S. Watson, Mrs. S. L. Naylor, Miss S. L. Hawkins, Mrs. H. L. Fairchilds, Mrs. H. Goodwin, Miss Julia C. Hayman, Miss Ella Pegue, Miss Clara Conkey, Mrs. H. K. A. Benchley, Master Benchley, Miss E. A. Blood, Mrs. Phoebe A. Wood, Miss Eliza C. Le Fevre, Miss J. R. McDougall, Miss A. M. Chamberlain, Miss Laura Chamberlain, Miss Lillie H. Yardley, Miss Maggie Bringhurst, Mrs. M. H. Philips, Miss Priscilla Speakman, Miss Emma Worrell, Mrs. [illegible], Miss B. A. Faxon, Miss Jennie A. Saxton, Miss Emma C. Lane, Col. Benjamin Mason, Mrs. Col. Mason, Miss Carrie Mason, Miss J. B. Gibbs, Miss Lucy A. Hooker, Miss S. Madora Breese, Miss S. Ella Mole, Mrs. J. W. Dickinson, H. Smith and lady, H. H. Hobart and lady, Benj. Jones and lady, Col. W. A. McKibbin, Miss Nellie Brown, E. M. Hallowell, Miss A. M. Wilson, Miss Sarah Bowen, Miss Sarah E. Richmond, Miss Lucy C. Allen, Miss S. B. Williams, Miss E. J. Dyer, Miss H. Boyer, Miss S. Todd, Miss Mary A. Smith, Miss Cordelia Cake, Prof. B. J. Stone and lady, Joshua Harvey and lady, Prof. James C. Hall and lady, W. D. Dickey and lady, Marcus B. Rodgers and lady, Robt. Swan and lady, Rev. T. D. Witherspoon, Prof. B. D. Ames, Prof. W. A. Reese, Mrs. E. P. Spaulding, Miss Arabella C. Morgan, Miss Mary A. Foster, Miss C. H. Stetson, Mrs. William Roy, Miss Mary Greigg, Mrs. Julia S. Nelson, Miss M. M. Landon, Prof. Charles Drowne and lady, Miss Hattie Stanard, Miss Southard Hitchcock, Miss Julia Brackett, Mrs. N. S. Roberts, E. C. Westervelt, Geo. A. Mirick, W. Penn Harbottle, C. W. Adams, Joseph E. Wood, A. Tenwinkle, O. O. Tichenor, Elliott Mason, Wm. Fairchild, J. H. Thompson, Prof. J. L. Stone, W. P. Crofts, Prof. H. H. Willis, Jr., E. M. Carver, Wm. H. Odell, John A. Tanner, Rev. John R. Barrows, Prof. Joseph Daniels, Parker S. Carr, A. B. Whipple, C. A. McClelland, H. C. Bicknell, W. C. Cushing, Rev. T. W. Hooper, Dr. W. B. Hooper, Rev. W. T. Richardson, Rev. W. M. Baker, Charles A. Parker, Enoch (Mack) Mr. Smith, John T. Hedrick, I. W. Barnard, L. Greenwood, W. S. Tilt, John W. Adams, Prof. George Monroe Furman, Prof. O. R. Burchard, Orsamus B. Bruce, Rev. Giles B. Cook, Alfred Galpin, Jr., Dr. J. W. Gibbs, W. J. Le Fevre, Rev. A. G. Rulifson, Augustus Vick, Prof. Irving Emerson, Prof. Samuel T. Ammen, Eugene H. Pearce, Frank Emmons, F. W. Foote, Miss Jeannette Jackson, Mrs. E. J. Treat, Miss Julia Guevelier, Miss Sarah L. Sheppard, Miss Grace Wood, Mrs. J. H. Hoose, Mrs. Harvey Hubbard, J. A. France, Howard H. Edwards, Capt. Fleming Saunders, James L. Cunningham, Miss Hattie S. Bracken.

Per steam-ship City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool.—Miss Susie F. Smith, Miss M. A. Baker, Lilly McMillan, Miss A. E. Watkins, Rev. W. O. Lamson and son, P. Early, Nich. Rath, George Lewis and wife, Andrew Gilhooly and brother, A. S. Albano, W. H. Brown, Jas. Howe, A. Crossman, Wm. Thackery, Miss E. Kingsley, Miss Mary Wall, Rev. Dr. McMillan, M. G. W. Allen, Rev. John Boyle, Rev. S. Weil, Mr. Kennard, Mr. Stearns, H. H. Morgar, H. N. Jamison, Mr. and Mrs. George Morhous, Chas. W. Walcot, A. Brown, E. Neisur, Jas. Keating, J. Carless, Lieut. D. H. Murdock, J. C. O'Connor, F. A. Howson, J. Lee, J. Richardson, E. Emoroni, J. Saunders, Fred. Marcuss, J. Solano Hudra, Wm. Hood, Patrick Dowling and wife, Mrs. McInerry and infant, Dora M. Crean, Wm. Welcker and wife, Geo. Richards, Pat. Kelly, M. J. Higgins, Simon Mauzler, Miss Emma Howson, Mrs. B. C. Duffy and daughter, Miss Cummerford, Mrs. Brown, Jas. Neil, W. A. Joett, S. O. Taylor, Albert S. Harding, H. Hawes, D. P. Sackett, H. Caldwell, W. Kraus, C. Mannet, R. Bailey, John Gough, John M. Sheras and wife, Thos. Russell, wife, 5 daughters, 3 sons, and 2 servants; Chas Duckett and servant, Col. Vincent Marmaduke and wife, Dr. Brandreth, Dr. McGooney, Dr. J. P. Morris, J. P. Wetherow.

Per steam-ship Batavia, for Liverpool.—Mrs. A. Reid, Mrs. E. Grant, Thomas Edmonson, R. W. Phillips, W. F. Norris, A. K. Brown, Alexander Lyle, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Falconer, Miss L. Henry, Mrs. C. Foster, Eugene Million, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Williams, James Cannane, Mr. and Mrs. W. Purdon, Miss Purdon, Mr. and Mrs. Southworth, A. Holt, Jr., Mori Soki Wo, Hayaski Tuckini, John Y. Bangiro, John Y. Rintaro, Maurice Dussac, Mrs. O'Brien and infant, Mrs. Francis E. Shegog, Beverley Livingstone, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Engs, Thomas Gaff, Mrs. Gaff and three daughters, Mrs. E. Pauline and two children, Oscar A. Muller and boy, T. H. Vinter, G. H. Griggs, A. G. Castle, Walter Sager, Capt. S. McKeever, Miss Hubbard, J. G. Minot, E. L. Bigiow, W. L. Morse, I. A. Frye, Prof. Bowen, Miss Voss, Sister Teresa, John Wiggins, Charles Wiggins, Rev. C. C. Grafton, W. C. Biggs, L. C. Josephs, Dr. Davis, Mrs. T. C. Lewis, Miss Lewis, J. C. Root, Rev. E. W. Weawall, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson, C. H. Weylen, A. Macdonnell, D. Macdonnell, Miss C. Van Santvoord, Mrs. John A. Robinson, Charles T. Van Santvoord, Mr. De Cluyierre, H. A. Frederick, August Belmont, Jr., Thomas Fleming and daughter, Henry Fleming, Judge Busteed, H. H. Stanley, Mr. Elmore, Mr. C. F. White, Mr. and Mrs. Bulloch, William Pye, Bussel Smith.

Per steam-ship Mosel, for Bremen, &c.—G. Schirmer, Mrs. G. Schirmer, three children, and servant, Miss F. Schirmer, Master R. Schirmer, A. Brautigam, G. J. Huss, Mrs. G. J. Huss and child, Miss J. D. Huss, Miss M. S. Huss, Miss R. Huss, G. M. Huss, Miss A. Sterling, F. A. Bochmann, T. Prosser, Sr., T. Prosser, Jr., Ernst Bredt, L. M. Rutherford, David Rosenberg, F. Guns, J. T. Bernhard and son, R. Bamberger, Mrs. H. Bamberger, child, and servant, A. Geise, Henry Reiche, Mrs. Charles Conrad, two children, and servant, Mrs. Pauline Vogelsang, Mrs. Caecilie Kapp, Judge John K. Porter, W. Prosse, J. D. Buschman, Hon. John Lawrence, Susan J. Morgan, John McKinley, Johanna Haas, Herman Priew, Thee. Bechtel, Prof. Samuel Porter, A. Zeller, Fr. Philips, Fr. Stallforth, Gust. Hausch, Miss Lina Hausch, Hermann Melchers, Theodor von der Heyde, Hermann Petersen, Aug. Bohn, Miss Bohn, P. W. Peters, Mrs. F. W. Peters and child, George Woelfle, Mrs. Margaret Woelfle and 2 sons, J. F. Burghard, Miss Auguste Hermann, John W. Cooha, A. Debar de la Vega, G. Loveto, Andreas Senter, Philipp Laemmle, W. Speiser, W. Schweckendieck, L. Wolf, A. Marckh, J. Marckh, Mrs. C. Eden, F. Ulrich, M. Erdmann, Mrs. M. Erdmann and child, Mrs. P. Laemmle, R. Wagner, Miss Wagner, Mrs. Wagner, K. Obereich, K. Lagus, E. F. Bliss, C. Masker, Mrs. Masker, R. Born, C. F. S. Tumler, N. H. Davis, Miss E. Erdmann, H. Bischoff, Mrs. C. Scharrikow, H. O. C. Kortheuer, Miss A. Willnecker, C. Reese, Mrs. C. Reese, G. Staug, L. H. Kalisch, Mrs. J. M. Rinhardt and child, J. M. Rinhardt, L. Fischer, Miss E. Fischer, Mrs. H. Justus.

Per steam-ship Canada, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. James, son, and maid, Miss H. C. Clarke, Miss Viehaus, John Cunningham, Mr. Schultz, Dr. Norris, Mr. Scott, W. A. Pinkerton, Jas. Rich and child, Mr. Porter, Prof. J. Tomler, Mr. Frazer, J. McChees, Rev. Mr. Steele, wife, and child, Rev. F. Chandler and wife, Mr. and Mrs. C. Morrogh, Dr. R. C. Mowberry, Mr. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Rev. W. Speer, F. A. Niell, Mr. and Mrs. Wales and 4 children, Mrs. S. S. Smith, Miss Sylvester, Mrs. M. B. O'Donnell, Miss Katie O'Donnell, Miss Dickinson, William Flint, Miss H. Cooper, Miss M. A. Richmond, Miss Eckel, Mr. Murphy, Mr. Estabrook, A. Gladin, Mr. Lamb, L. G. Mitinger, Col. Winn, George Scott, Miss Lewis, Miss Marzlos, W. Davis, Miss Davis, Miss Lester, Wm. E. Sullivan, Mr. McGovern, Mr. and Mrs. Dithner, Rev. James Rainey, C. Rees, Mr. Markiser, John Delaney, Rev. E. Waton, A. S. Elliott, B. A. Rogerson, Dr. J. S. Roberts and wife, Gregor Turnball, J. Hassard, J. T. Long.

Per steam-ship Alexandria, for Glasgow.—Mrs. Jessie Tryon, Geo. Moorehouse and lady, Jas. Borland, Wm. Simington and wife, Miss Frances Simington, Wm. R. Robb and lady, Henry Linde, Wm. H. Linde, Geo. E. Young, John Dargie, Wm. Whitehead, Capt. Jno. Gunner and lady.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—H. T. Dunn, H. Grainger, M. Mitchell, J. Rosenband, Miss Kitty Sprague, Miss Kitty G. Wadley, Gen. J. T. Sprague, D. B. Tomilson, D. Glanber and wife, R. Englehardt, E. D. Josselyn, H. E. Josselyn, H. Lipman, Miss Sarah Smith, G. S. Hoyle, E. D. Hoyle, P. W. Coker.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises.....4:29 | Sun sets.....7:34 | Moon rises..2:35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:51 | Gov. Island..6:40 | Hell Gate...8:03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, June 21.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Brooklyn, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Batavia, (Br.,) Moreland, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Franckiyn; Alexandria, (Br.,) McKay, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Canada, (Br.,) Webster, Liverpool, via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; Mississippi, Crowell, New-Orleans, F. Baker; Mosel, (Ger.,) Ernst, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; City of San Antonio, Pennington, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Albemarle, Read, Hamilton, (Bermuda,) Lunt Bros.; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Ga., R. Lowden; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; E. C. Knight, Chichester, Alexandria, Va., J. C. Kenyon; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steamship Co.; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia.

Barks Concurrento, (Ger.,) Tivertsen, Cork for orders, Tetens & Bockmann; Esperance, (Norw.,) Christophersen, Rostock, Funch, Edye & Co.; Pres Von Blumenthal, (Ger.,) Schwarz, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Rebecca, Caranna, Johnson, Sagua la Grande, Waydell & Co.; Woodbeon, (Norw.,) Haagensen, Morgan Pill, Tetens & Bockmann; Helena, (Norw.,) Larrsen, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Socrates, (Norw.,) Broomes, Riga, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Thos. Campbell, Lewis, Bridgeton, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Peter Roberts, (Br.,) Hunter, Windsor, N. S., C. W. Bertaux; Pied, (Aust.,) Tarsdoek, Cork or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Rapid, Dennis, New-Orleans, Hewlett & Torrance.

Schrs. Martha J. Pike, Allen, Gloucester, B. J. Wenberg; E. Frank Morgan, Gloucester, B. J. Wenberg; Sallie Burton, Burie, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Rhein, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen June 7, and Southampton 10th, with mdse. and 90 cabin and 617 steerage passengers to Oelrichs & Co. June 16, lat. 45 20, lon. 42 20, passed bark Mina Sheldon, of Philadelphia, bound W.; same day, lat. 45 20, lon. 42 25, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 19th, lat. 40 45, passed another Cunard steamer bound E.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston June 18, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Werbeeck, Potter, Port au Prince June 9, St. Marc and Gonaives 12th, with mdse. and passengers to New-York and West India Steamship Co.

Steam-ship Virginia, (Br., new,) Geller, Glasgow June 6, and Larne 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Austin, Baldwin & Co.

Steam-ship General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans June 14, with mdse. and passengers to [illegible].

Steam-ship Geo. Washington, Quick, New-Orleans [illegible] ds., and Walker Key June 17, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman. [illegible] George Cromwell, from Walker Key.

Bark W. A. Farnsworth, (of Singapore,) Bray, Padang Feb. 24, with coffee to Frederick Baker.

Bark Frey, (Norw.,) Halvorsen, Amsterdam May 7, with mdse. to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Amelia, Ross, Cay Francis 11 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to J. Atkins & Co.

Bark Contest, (of Melbourne,) Scott, Buenos Ayres 58 ds., in ballast to Pendergast Bros. & Co.

Bark Rollo, (of London,) Way, Yokohama, Feb. 10, with teas, &c., to John D. Wood.

Brig Susie J. Street, Hammond, Pedee River [illegible] ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co. Is bound to Rondout.

Brig Augusta, (of St. John, N. B.,) Purdy, Seville May 2, with cork, &c., to order—vessel to master. Will discharge at South Amboy.

Brig Charlotte Buck, (of New-Orleans,) [illegible], Vera Cruz 18 ds., with coffee, logwood, &c., to Hiniken Brothers & Co.—vessel to B. J. Metcalf & Co.

Schr. Island Belle, (of Eastport,) Crowell, Cienfuegos 10 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Jas. Mayo & Co.

Schr. Good Will, (of Nassau,) Ingraham, Eleuthera 7 ds., with fruit to Joseph Rueda.

Schr. White Star, (Br.,) Reynard, St. John, N. B., 9 ds., with laths to G. Boardman.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

Schr. Sam. Weller, Broadway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Minquas, Henry, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Peacedale, Caswell, Newport.

Schr. Success, Richards, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. M. A. McCann, Snow, Norwich.

Schr. Daniel Morris, Monson, Pawtucket.

Schr. J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Joseph Hay, Beebe, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eliza & Rebecca, Price, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. George F. Brown, Gedney, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Fashion, Corbury, Providence.

Schr. E. P. Church, Ryder, Pawtucket.

Schr. Silas Wright, Smith, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Casco Lodge, Pierce, Providence.

Schr. Carrie Walker, (of Thomaston,) McFarland, Jacksonville 7 ds., with yellow pine to Drew & Buckley—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Prairie Bird, (of Cornwallis, N. S.,) Caldwell, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. David Ames, (of Rockland,) Ames, Fernandina 8 ds., with lumber to Eppinger & Russell—vessel to master.

Schr. Morford & Trubee, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Smith, Naguabo, P. R., 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Hicks & Tabins—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Tyler, Charleston, [illegible] ds., with lumber to Squires, Thornton & Co. Is bound to Hyde Park.

Schr. Clara, Cox, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Mary Riley, Riley, Alexandria, Va.

Schr. Jennie Hall, Bailey, Virginia.

Anchored at Hart Island, bark Minerva, Lefaver, New-Bedford for Philadelphia.

WIND—Sundown, light W.; clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Mosel, for Bremen; Victoria, for Glasgow; City of Brooklyn, Batavia, Canada, for Liverpool; Niagara, for Bermuda; City of San Antonio, for Galveston; George Washington and Mississippi, for New-Orleans; San Salvador and Huntsville, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Richmond; barks Samuele, for Trieste; Christina, for Gibraltar; Due Fraselli, for Queenstown; brigs Rollo and Incoronata, Monte Carmelo, for Odessa; Gughelmo [illegible], for Penarth.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, June 21.—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; barks M. B. Stetson, from Cienfuegos; R. A. Allen, from Matanzas; schr. Mattie W. Atwood, from New-Orleans; steam-yacht Major, Capt. Franklin, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 21.—Arr. steamer Georgia, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Champion, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 21.—Arr. brig John Pierce, from ——, for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore, bark Mary, from Donegal.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., June 21.—Sld. brig John Pierce, for Baltimore.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 21.—Arr. steam-ship New-Orleans, Gager, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, June 21.—Arr. steam-ship Virgo, from New-York.

Sld. steam-ships Montgomery and San Jacinto, for New-York; C. W. Lord, for Philadelphia; schrs. Cornelia, for Boston; Daisy, for Portsmouth; M. S. Mahoney, for Portland; Romeo, for Kennebunk.

Spoken, &c.

By bark Rollo, March 30, lat. 24 06 S., lon. 71 03 E., spoke ship Poorah, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for Demerara; April 22, lat. 35 29 S., lon. 24 35 E., spoke ship Dreadnaught, (Br.,) from Bombay, for Liverpool, 60 ds. out; 27th, lat. 33 35 S., lon. 15 05 E., spoke ship Indian Empire, (Br.,) from Simon's Bay, for Dundee, 3 ds. out; May 2, lat. 25 17 S., lon. 4 21 E., spoke ship Attaliah, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for Trinidad, 42 ds. out; 19th, lat. 1 09 S., lon. 24 40 W., spoke bark Pagnon, (Fr.,) from Bordeaux, for Buenos Ayres, 25 ds. out; June 2, lat. 8 19 N., lon. 39 29 W., spoke ship Southern Belle, (Br.,) from Manila, for New-York, 114 ds. out.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, June 21.—The Inman line steam-ship City of Washington sld. from this port, for New-York, yesterday.

The Cunard line steam-ship Malta, Capt. McKay, from Boston June 10, for Liverpool, arr. here at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

SPECIAL NOTICE

PARTIES DESIRING TO HAVE THEIR HOUSES DECORATED OR FURNISHED FOR NEXT FALL, WILL FIND IT GREATLY TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO HAVE SAME DONE DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS.

A CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN PRICE WILL BE MADE FOR FURNITURE AND CURTAINS ORDERED NOW FOR DELIVERY IN SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

EMBROIDERED LINEN SUITS AND POLONAISE, FROM $10 TO $25.

At Pratt Brothers,

No. 861 Broadway.

FRENCH CHINA

Nicol, Davidson & Co.,

No. 686 Broadway, near 4th-st.

ARE OFFERING A LARGE SELECTION OF WHITE AND DECORATED FRENCH CHINA, DINNER, TEA, BREAKFAST, AND DESSERT SETS, OR BY THE PIECE OR DOZEN, AT VERY MUCH BELOW MARKET RATES.

N. B.—SERVICES DECORATED TO ORDER IN OUR OWN FACTORY, BY THE BEST ARTISTS, WITH CRESTS, MONOGRAMS, INITIALS, FRUITS OR FLOWERS.

BATISTE POLONAISE (ELEGANT STOCK,) FROM $8 TO $25.

At Pratt Brothers,

No. 861 Broadway.

SILK AND GRENADINE SUITS, FOR SUMMER WEAR.

At Pratt Brothers,

No. 861 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FURNITURE.

ROUX & CO.,

NO. 827 BROADWAY.

Owing to the dissolution of copartnership, (Mr. F. Roux having returned to Paris,) we are offering $30,000 worth of first-class furniture at cost prices. Orders taken for Houses, Doors and Decorations at low prices.

ALEXANDER ROUX.

ALEX. J. ROUX.

LINEN AND LAWN SUITS, FROM $4 TO $25.

At Pratt Brothers,

No. 861 Broadway.

THE BETHESDA MINERAL SPRING Water, being the only specific for the hitherto incurable diseases of the kidneys and bladder, is not only the medicine prescribed by the most eminent medical men of this hemisphere, but by those of the Eastern. Col. Dunbar, the discoverer, received orders for over 2,000 barrels in less than two months while there. American depot, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. A. H. HEATH, M. D., Agent.

ORGANDIE AND SWISS SUITS AND POLONAISE, (BEAUTIFUL AND FRESH,) FROM $6 TO $30.

At Pratt Brothers,

No. 889 Broadway.